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1898

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF
JAN 10 1898
BOTANY
LABORATORY

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

WOOD'S HIGH GRADE SEEDS

AND GUIDE FOR
THE FARM & GARDEN.

PRIZE MEDAL
WOOD'S
TESTED SEEDS



WOOD'S SELECTED: THE FINEST STRAIN OF
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION.

T.W. WOOD & SONS,
SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS.
RICHMOND, VA.

SEED FARMS
OAKLAND
AND
CHESTER.

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GOLDEN ROSE, or PARIS ROSE RIBBED CELERY.

This new variety is a development of the favorite Golden Self-Blanching Celery, and possesses all the good qualities for which that variety has become so famous. It has the same beautiful rich golden yellow color, but differing in the color of the ribs, which are tinged and diffused with a warm rosy pink. The stalks are very thick, solid and brittle, and the finest flavored celery we have ever tasted. The unique combination of color makes it exquisitely beautiful in appearance, and its self-blanching habit assures its earliness, which, with its hardiness and solidity, recommends it as one of the grandest varieties, both for the private and market gardener, ever introduced. Per pkt. 10c.; cz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

SOUTHERN BEAUTY CANTALOUPE.

A new cantaloupe of Southern origin, which promises to be one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation for a market and shipping melon. In shape it is somewhat similar to the Extra Early Hackensack, but is more profitable than that variety. It is remarkably free from rot of all sorts caused by damp and rainy weather, and will hold up for a long time after they have ripened, the outer rind remaining firm and sound for at least ten days after ripening. It is of delicious flavor, and its fine shipping, keeping and market qualities are bound to make it popular with our Southern growers. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

REMEMBER THAT YOU CAN SELECT six five-cent packets for twenty-five cents remitted, or twelve five-cent packets for fifty cents, or twenty-five five-cent packets for \$1.00, all sent by mail, postage paid by us. You will also note that our packets of peas, beans and corn are five cents per packet, while those of most other seedsmen are ten cents per packet.

TO OUR FRIENDS

. AND PATRONS:



IN our Eighteenth Annual Catalogue we have made a change and improvement in form and size of same, which we feel sure will be appreciated by our customers. The cultural directions, descriptions and general information have been carefully revised and brought fully up to date with a view of making our Catalogue as helpful and valuable to our customers as possible. We are constantly striving to improve, not only our methods and facilities for doing business, but, more important than all, the quality and strains of our seeds, in all of our efforts ever keeping in mind to grow and select stocks that are adapted to the needs and requirements of Southern growers.

Our knowledge of the seed business, our warehouse capacities, and general facilities for handling our business are not surpassed by any seed house in this country, and we always endeavor to give the most prompt and careful attention to all orders, whether large or small.

We thank our customers for their constantly-increasing patronage, and assure them we shall always endeavor to merit their patronage and support by using our best efforts to supply the best seeds obtainable at as reasonable prices as possible.

Soliciting the orders of all who purchase seeds, we remain, very truly yours,

RICHMOND, VA., *January 1, 1898.*

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE.

SEND YOUR ORDER IN EARLY, before the rush of business comes on, giving with every order your name, post-office, railroad depot, express office, and state, written as plainly as possible.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money sent by post-office order, express money order, registered letter, or express, will be at our risk. If sent by other means, it must be at the sender's risk. We accept two-cent stamps, but prefer money sent in other ways; but whether you send stamps or not, it is safest to register your letter. When sending stamps, please fold in a piece of brown paper, to prevent sticking.

SEEDS BY FREIGHT. Richmond is one of the best distributing points in the South, and has prompt and quick connections with all points South and West. Richmond also enjoys specially favorable freight rates, and the advantage and saving in this alone will be found a considerable item.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS. By special agreement, the express companies will carry seeds and plants from Richmond to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent. less than usual merchandise rates.

In Virginia the rate on five pounds or less to any point in the State is 25 cents; on fifty pounds or less, 50 cents; more than fifty pounds, one and one-half times the freight rate (not released) on the same class of goods.

SEEDS BY MAIL. We pay the postage on packets, ounces and quarter-pounds. When ordering in larger quantities to be sent by mail, add for postage 8 cents per pound or pint, 15 cents per quart, except on Onion sets, postage on which is 10 cents per quart.

PREMIUMS. Don't forget that for every \$1.00 remitted for seeds in packets and ounces you can order 25 cents worth extra. Thus, for \$1.00 remitted, order \$1.25 worth; for \$2.00 remitted, order \$2.50 worth, and so on. **This applies to packets and ounces only.**

WOOD'S PACKET SEEDS, both vegetable and flower, are large and well filled, and should not be compared with the half-size, poorly-filled commission seeds which have no doubt for years been travelling from one end of this country to the other.

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED OATS, SEED POTATOES, and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this catalogue are those ruling at the time this is issued, January 1st. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting lowest prices and also mailing samples. When writing for this information, always state the quantities you expect to require.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS. While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter connected with the goods we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for them will be refunded. Every order received for articles in this catalogue will be executed on these conditions only.

Fresh Vegetables Every Day.

The directions given here apply to those sections where the climate is about the same as Richmond. For other sections allowance must be made according as they are earlier or later.

JANUARY.

SEND in your order for WOOD'S SEEDS as early as possible, so that you will have them on hand as the sowing seasons come round. Sow in hot beds early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower and Onion.

FEBRUARY.

Sow in hot beds early Cabbage Cauliflower, Beet, Onion, Lettuce, Radish, Egg Plant, Tomato and Pepper. The last of the month, sow in open ground early smooth Peas, Spring Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrot and Celery. In a warm border, sow Radish and Parsley. Set out Onion Sets, Horse Radish roots and hardy Lettuce plants. You can also sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed this month.

MARCH.

In hot beds, sow early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion, Lettuce, Egg Plant, Pepper, Tomato, Radish and Beet. In the open ground sow early Cabbage, Lettuce, Kohl Rabi, Beet, Radish, Spinach, Spring Kale, Asparagus, Peas for succession, Onion, Celery, Parsley, Parsnip, Leek, Carrot and Salsify. Set out Cabbage, Lettuce and Cauliflower plants, Onion and Garlic Sets, and Asparagus, Rhubarb and Horse Radish roots. Sow Herbs in a warm border. Plant Potatoes and Artichokes. Sow Lawn Grass and Hardy Flower Seeds.

APRIL.

Sow Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomato in open ground for succession. Sow Beets, Celery, Carrot, Salsify, Parsnip, Onion, Radish, Spring Kale, Asparagus, Globe Artichoke, Parsley, Mangel Wurzels and Herbs. Put out Cabbage plants, Onion Sets and Asparagus roots; bed Sweet Potatoes; plant early Corn, Garden Peas, Snap Beans, Cucumber, Squash, Watermelon and Cantaloupe. Vine Seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Late in the month, sow Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets for stock. Lawn Grass Seed can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better.

MAY.

PLANT Sweet Corn, Garden Peas and Snap Beans every two weeks for succession: Lima and Pole Beans, Beets, Salsify, Parsnip, Carrot, Squash, Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Watermelon, Okra, Pumpkin, Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel. Sow Radish, Tomato, Cabbage and Cauliflower for late crops. Set out Sweet Potato, Egg Plant, Cabbage, Tomato and Pepper plants. Plant Irish Potatoes. Sow all kinds of Flower Seeds.

CALENDAR

FOR THE
FAMILY GARDEN.

To have delightful fresh Vegetables on your table every day in the year will be found an easy matter if the directions given here and in the body of this catalogue are closely followed. To be entirely successful, you must treat your garden liberally—work the ground deeply, fertilize and manure freely, keep the ground clean and well stirred between the growing crops, and plant WOOD'S SEEDS. Select a place where the soil is rich and free from weeds, manure it freely with well rotted stable manure or a high-grade commercial fertilizer. Work it deeply and thoroughly, and after the plants are well up, give them the best of cultivation. This will prove especially beneficial in dry seasons, as well cultivated soils retain moisture far better than if allowed to bake. This treatment will ensure a strong vigorous growth, and you will never regret having spent a little extra time upon the garden. Above all things, remember that good seeds are absolutely essential if you would have a successful garden; therefore, begin right, PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS, and you will be sure to end right.

JUNE.

SET out Cabbage, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper and Sweet Potato plants. Sow Cabbage, Tomato and Cauliflower for late crop. Plant Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin for late use, and Snap and Pole Beans and Sweet Corn for succession. Sow Beets and Mangel Wurzels, but be sure to soak the seed for twenty-four hours before sowing. Plant late Potatoes.

JULY.

CONTINUE to plant Sweet Corn and Snap Beans for succession. Set out late Cabbage, Tomato and Celery plants. Sow Ruta Baga, and later in the month early Turnip. Plant Cucumber for table and pickling. Plant late Potatoes early in the month. Should the soil be hot and dry, roll the cut pieces in plaster to prevent rotting.

AUGUST.

RUTA BAGA may be sown up to the fifteenth of the month. Sow Turnips, Lettuce, Endive and Winter Radish. Set out Celery plants. The last of the month, sow Spinach and Kale. Plant Snap Beans until middle of the month.

SEPTEMBER.

Sow Lettuce, early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Onion for transplanting in November. Sow the Cabbage late in the month, otherwise they may go to seed. Put out Onion Sets. Sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Corn Salad and Kale. Lawn Grass Seed can also be sown now, and Dutch Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., planted.

OCTOBER.

PUT out Onion Sets. Sow Cabbage (early sorts), Turnips for Salad, Kale, Spinach and Lettuce. Towards the end of the month, set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow Lawn Grass Seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, etc.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage in cold frame, leaving the glass off at times to harden them. Set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants. Lawn Grass Seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. All kinds of Flowering Bulbs set out in the fall can be put in this month.

DECEMBER.

FORCING varieties of Beets and Radish may be grown in hot beds. Select sorts which have small tops. About the end of the month, make up your order for Wood's Seeds, and send it in early, so as to have them ready when the sowing seasons come round.

Full Cultural Directions are given under each Vegetable in the body of this Catalogue.

COLD FRAMES AND HOT-BEDS.

It is not necessary, in the vicinity of Richmond and further South, except in mountainous districts, to use hot-beds so generally or to generate as much heat for same as is necessary in the North and West. The geniality of this climate makes it unnecessary to grow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and other cold-natured plants in hot-beds, as they will do well in cold frames and succeed nicely with the protection that the cold frame affords. The best way of growing these varieties for the earliest setting out in spring is to sow the seed in cold frames in November. If, however, it is desired to sow in midwinter it would be advisable to start the seed in gentle hot-beds. Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Sweet Potato, and other tender plants, of course require some heat from manure as well as the protection of the glass, but Tomato seed or any harder seeds sown after the middle of February or in March will do very well in cold frames without any bottom heat. A great variety of early vegetables are also grown in hot-beds and cold frames, such as Radish, Lettuce, Beets, Cucumbers, etc., and under careful management these crops grown in this way prove very profitable. To the private gardener it is a very great satisfaction to grow and have these vegetables fresh during the winter, when otherwise they would not be able to obtain them.

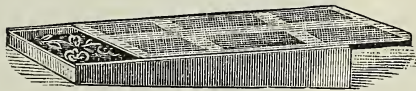
HOW TO MAKE THE FRAMES. The frames should be made permanent, hence it is best to choose a situation fully exposed to the sun, and as much as convenient protected from the Northwest winds. The south side of a house is a very good situation. The ground must be elevated enough to give good drainage, as wet soil will be too cold for the plants. If the ground is elevated sufficiently to allow the frame to be sunk a few inches in the ground, it will in bleak positions make the frame warmer; or the frame can be built on the level, and soil thrown around the boards to keep it warm; or if slight heat is required, hot manure banked against it will give it heat and extra protection. As the frames are expected to last for years, it is best to obtain good heart lumber from one to one-and-a-half inches thick. Drive down stakes at the corners and nail boards to them. The size of hot-bed sash is usually three feet wide and six feet long. If, then, it is desired to make a frame to hold two sash, it will require a board six feet long to enclose each side; in fact, it would be six feet square; or to accommodate three sash it would require boards nine feet long, and so on, according to the number of sash which it is desired to use. It is best to have extra posts or stakes every six feet to support the boards, as the outside soil will have a tendency to make them give way. Likewise, bars will be required to run across the frame three feet apart (the width of the sash) to slide the sash on and aid in supporting the frame. The back of the frame should be six inches higher than the front, so as to give the sash a slant, and carry off rain and receive the sun's rays to best advantage.

SOIL AND HEAT. The soil should be at least eight to ten inches lower than the glass. Good light soil should be used, but it is best not to have it rich, otherwise plants may suffer if transplanted to poorer ground than the soil in the frames. Fresh air must be given, except in excessively cold weather, by either raising the sash or sliding it little or much, according to the outside temperature. In severely cold weather, especially at night, the glass should be covered with mats, straw or pine-tags in order to give protection.

TO MAKE HOT-BEDS. To make hot-beds it is necessary to use fresh, hot stable manure, and to mix it with about one-fourth its bulk of leaves. Spread out the manure or mixture and sprinkle it well with water, and pile up a few days, until it begins to ferment; then throw the soil out of the frames to a depth of twelve inches or more and spread in the manure or mixture, and trample it and water it well, and cover with about six inches of soil; then put on the sash for two or three days, until it becomes a little heated, when seeds of tender plants can be sown. Tender plants, such as Tomato, Pepper and Egg Plants, should always have the glass over them protected in severe weather or cold nights by throwing matting or bagging over them or covering with litter or pine-tags.

PREPARED PLANT BED CLOTH AS SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS SASH.

On Hot-Beds and
Cold Frames.



For Protecting
Tobacco Plant
Beds.

ONE-TENTH THE COST OF GLASS AND NEARLY EQUAL THERETO.

Don't shrink in exposed service or decay rapidly. Protects Plants in Spring or Fall from Frosts, etc. Promotes early, hardy and vigorous growth, allows Healthy Ventilation, and Produces best Plants.

Prices of this cloth, **Medium grade**, 10c. per yard; per piece of 50 yards, \$3.50. **Light grade**, (for tobacco plant beds), 6c. per yard; per piece of 50 yards, \$2.50.

CHARLOTTE Co., Va., *Feb.* 18, 1897.—I am glad you are each year giving us pure and reliable seed.

M. WHITEHEAD.

BEDFORD Co., VA., *Feb.* 10, 1897.—I grew Wood's Earliest Potatoes last year, and realized such good prices that I find myself practically without seed potatoes this spring. Potatoes of that variety which I shipped to Washington brought easily the top of the market.

JOHN D. KEELER.

CHESTER Co., S. C., *March* 12, 1897.—I bought seeds of you in 1894, and they were the best seeds I have had before or since—melons and garden seeds and field seeds.

WILL A. McNEILL.

WASHINGTON Co., N. C., *March* 8, 1897.—I am well pleased with all the seeds I buy from you—all new, pure and true to name.

A. C. WENTZ.

PRINCE GEORGE Co., VA., *March* 8, 1897.—I can easily procure seeds for my garden without the trouble of writing to you, but I have always found you gentlemen reliable, and your seeds are the best I have ever bought. You will find my name on your list for ten years back. I heartily recommend your seeds to all who wish first-class articles.

L. L. BROCKWELL.

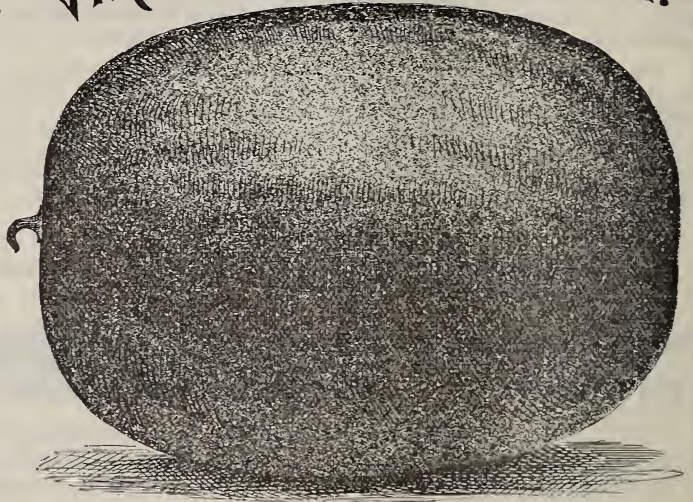
T. W. WOOD & SONS.

SEEDS OF SPECIAL MERIT

Girardeau's New Triumph Watermelon.

This magnificent new Watermelon, in the language of the introducer, "has made a very big reputation wherever tried." It is early, prolific, and averages very large. As a market melon, it has no competitor for first place in the list of shipping and selling melons. Its fine appearance and magnificent proportions make it a ready seller in any market. Where it has been planted for long distance shipping in comparison with other varieties, it has distanced them all. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of a dark green color; the seed is of exactly the same color as of the Kolb Gem. The average size of the melon is very large, a crop of two-and-a-half acres grown the past season yielding 2,418 melons, weighing over forty pounds each. The flesh of this melon is very solid, melting and sweet, and it contains fewer seeds in proportion to its size than almost any melon grown. We strongly advise all our melon-growers to plant this new variety, as we feel sure that it will give them the best results, whether planted for home use, market or shipping. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

GIRARDEAU'S "TRIUMPH."



Velvet Beans.

This new bean, a native of Brazil, has only been in cultivation in this country for three or four years. It was first introduced into the far South, where its enormous growth soon attracted general attention, and its possibilities as a forage crop and soil improver were at once recognized. It has been generally tested in nearly all of the Southern States, and experienced agriculturists have become very enthusiastic over its possibilities. The accounts which we have read and heard of its enormous and rapid growth sound so extravagant that we might almost think that the tales of Jack and the Beanstalk and Baron Munchausen were possible of fulfillment; even so reliable an authority as Prof. W. C. Stubbs, of the Louisiana Experiment Station, stating that the vines of the Velvet Bean will, if planted early in that State, climb and grow to the top of tall trees. The greatest value of the Velvet Bean, as so far evidenced, is in the enormous mass of vegetable matter which it produces, which is very rich in nitrogen, making a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state; and it is much better, even if this were possible, to leave the vines until after frost kills them, and to plough them under during the winter and early spring, by which time they will have made a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, is said to benefit the soil equal to a heavy application of stable manure. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 25c.; peck. \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Rusk Co., TEXAS, Jan. 2, 1897.—I have used your garden seed for several years, and find them the best I can get.
A. M. WILLIAMSON.

Trianon Cos, or Celery Lettuce.

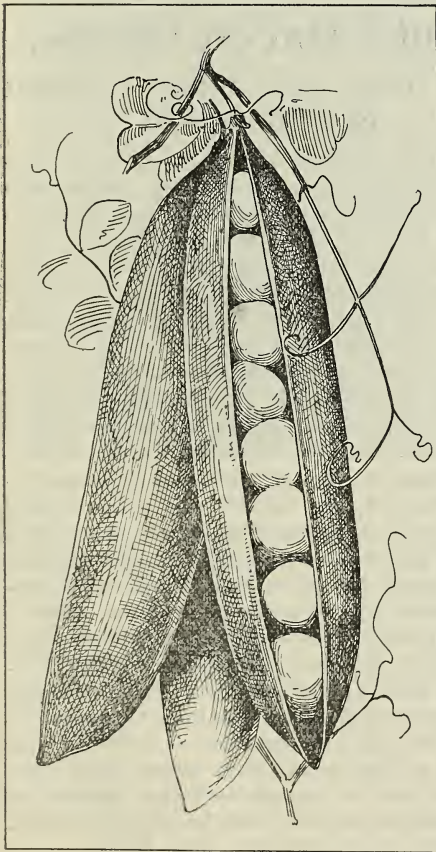
A splendid addition to our list of lettuces, and strongly recommended for early planting as one of the most desirable table lettuces in cultivation. When properly grown, its tenderness, crispness, and delicate flavor are unequalled by any variety in cultivation. The heads are long and conical, often nine to ten inches high by eighteen inches in circumference. The long, narrow leaves require to be tied up for a short time before cutting when they soon form solid heads and quickly bleach to snowy whiteness, and become as sweet and crisp as celery stalks, and are delicious when eaten in the same manner or prepared for salad as other lettuces. They require to be sown early, and are best started in a hot-bed early in the year in order to give the results. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.



Sharpe's Queen Peas.

Our seed of this splendid English variety is imported direct from the introducers in England. For a general crop pea for the private garden it is one of the very best. The peas are large, oval deep green, and of a delicious melting, sugary flavor when cooked. The pods are very large, produced mostly in pairs, and cover the vines from bottom to top in the

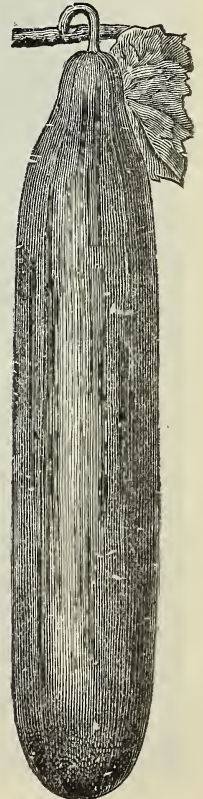
greatest profusion. The vines grow about two-and-a-half feet high, are very sturdy, and of a branching habit. Altogether we strongly recommend this pea to those of our customers who appreciate good things for the table, as it is one of the most delicious of all garden peas for table use. Per pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.



Telegraph Cucumber.

This is one of the best of the famous English frame varieties, and makes very long cucumbers of the finest flavor and quality. They will grow from 18 to 24 inches long, but can be used when they attain a growth of 12 inches. They have comparatively very few seeds, and some of the fruits practically no seeds. They are very crisp and cool-eating, and of very refreshing and delicious flavor. Price, 15c. per package.

Culture.—In the North and in England these varieties are grown exclusively in greenhouses and hot-beds, or later in the summer in cold frames. They are particularly valuable for hot-bed or greenhouse culture, and can be trailed along the top of the greenhouse or trellises or on the rafters, where they will luxuriate and succeed to the very best advantage. They can be grown at any period of the year if the proper conditions are supplied. The seeds can be planted as early as January, or during any month thereafter. The best way of planting is to plant two or three seeds in small pots, and after they come up, pinch off the weakest and keep the other plant growing by supplying sufficient water and heat. When large enough to transplant, they should be set out in a bed in the greenhouse, or in very large pots, and then trained on trellises or rafters. For hot-bed or frame culture in early spring, the hot bed should be prepared the same as for tomato and egg plant, and the seeds or transplanted plants set out in the centre, care being taken not to disturb the soil from the roots when transplanting. The vines should be two to three feet apart in hot-bed, and if the foliage gets too dense or the fruit sets too thickly, it is best to thin out. An application of liquid manure water occasionally



will be very beneficial, and the beds must be kept moist, but not wet. We believe this variety will also do very well planted out of doors in May in the South, and we would recommend that our customers try the same grown in this way, as the cucumbers from this variety are so superior that wherever used they will speedily come into the greatest favor. They are particularly desirable for the private garden, and should prove a profitable crop for market-gardeners around our large cities. Price, 15c. per package.

North Carolina

Short Stem

Collards.

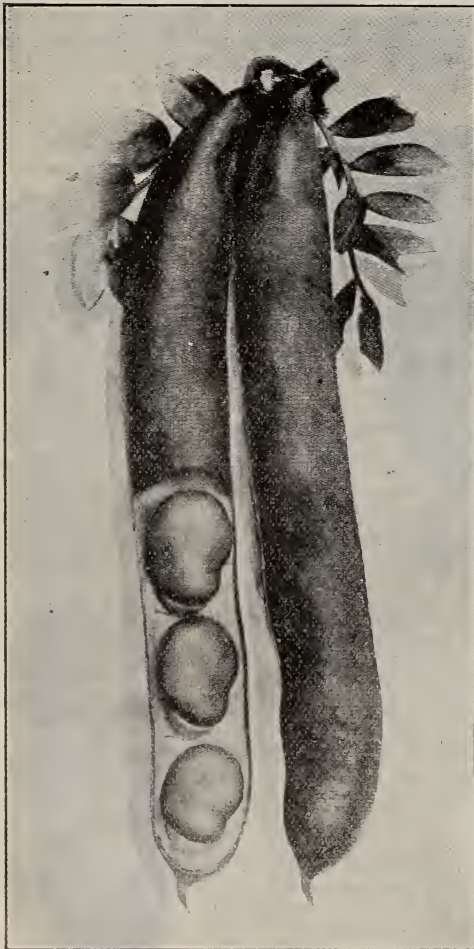
Undoubtedly

**SUPERIOR TO ANY IN
CULTIVATION,**

**AND IS BOUND TO SUPPLANT
OTHER VARIETIES WHEN
ITS SPLENDID QUALITIES
BECOME FULLY KNOWN.**

See page 16.

Price : Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
50c. lb. \$1.50.



Wood's Bacon Beans.

**Earlier than any Snap or Shell
Bean Grown.**

Owing to unforeseen causes, our supply of these Beans ran short last year, and on this account we were unable to fill a great many orders for the same. We expect to be able to fill all orders this season. This splendid vegetable will become exceedingly popular when its valuable qualities become known. It is used as a shelled bean, boiled with bacon, and makes a most delicious and excellent table vegetable. It comes in much earlier than snap beans or any other shelled bean grown, and on this account is particularly desirable. It is very hardy, and will endure cold weather; hence can be planted early in the spring. In the extreme Southern States it would be well to plant during November, December, and January, and if the weather becomes very cold, protect with litter of some kind. The best time for general planting is February and March. They should not be planted late, or the blossoms are apt to drop off during hot weather. Plant in rows two-and-a-half to three feet apart and four or five inches between the beans, two to three inches deep. It is well to soak the seed a few hours before planting. They are ready for gathering when three-fourths grown, and can be used up to the time they are fully matured. In addition to their use as a green shelled bean boiled with bacon, they can also be used dry, prepared the same as blackeye peas. Can also be used as dry beans. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 35c.; peck, \$2.00

WAYNE Co., Ky., Jan. 13, 1897.—I bought seed of you when I lived at Hustonville, Lincoln Co., Ky., with great success. I found the Jackson and the Jones melons to be fine melons, and are a sure crop where all others fail in dry weather. ED. THORNTON.

Cleveland's Eclipse Pea.

The Earliest Wrinkled Pea in Cultivation.

A new introduction, which has proved itself to be the earliest of wrinkled peas. The vines attain a height of two feet, and are very vigorous. The seed is green, wrinkled, smaller than American Wonder, and of most delicious flavor. The pods are similar to American Wonder in shape and size. Owing to its extreme earliness, great productiveness, small size of seed, delicious quality, and height of vine, it is destined to be the coming canning pea, as well as one of the most desirable sorts for truckers and the family garden. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 25c.; quart, 40c.; peck, \$2.50.

Kidney Vetch.

A New Perennial Forage Plant, Valuable for Dry and Sandy Situations.

This new forage plant has not been generally tested in this country, but from all accounts and from the tests that have been made here, we believe it will prove a valuable forage crop for the South. From reports which we have received in sections where it is being grown, it seems to combine some of the good qualities of Crimson Clover and Sandvetch, with the additional value of its being a perennial crop increasing in yield and value each succeeding year, without having to be resown every year like Crimson Clover. It is specially recommended for dry situations and sandy soils, and will keep green longer than any other crop during droughts. It is perennial, and can be sown either in fall or spring. The spring seeding should be with grain, as it does not produce a full crop until the second season. The seed should be sown at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre. In appearance it is somewhat similar to Lucerne seed, being of a green kidney-shaped appearance. In this it is totally dissimilar from other vetches. The flower is a beautiful pinkish yellow blossom, somewhat re-



Photo. of a plant of Cleveland's Eclipse Pea.

sembling clover in appearance. We recommend our customers to give this plant an extended trial, as we believe it will prove of considerable value in sections where it is found to succeed. The price of the seed is 25c. per lb.; 10 lbs. lots and over, 20c. per lb.; 100 lb. lots and over, 15c. per lb.

CLEVELAND Co., N. C., *Feb. 3, 1897.*—I have used your seeds for many years, and find them to be the best seeds I have ever used.

F. J. LUCAS.

HERTFORD Co., N. C., *Feb. 17, 1897.*—The potatoes purchased of you last year gave perfect satisfaction.

W. G. FREEMAN.

GUILFORD Co., N. C., *Feb. 26, 1897.*—I have a splendid stand from the lawn grass bought of you last fall.

J. M. WHARTON.

ROBESON Co., N. C., *Feb. 13, 1897.*—I have been planting Wood's seeds for the past three years, and am much pleased with them.

MRS. E. F. FREEMAN.

BATH Co., Va., *March 15, 1897.*—Your garden seeds have always proved very satisfactory with me.

J. M. McCLINTIC.

May 6, 1897.—I have used your seed now for three years, planting almost every variety of vegetable, and find their vitality unusually good and true to name. Hope you will keep your seed up to their present high standard, and are sure you will soon be in the lead of a first-class seedsman.

J. F. WOMBLER.

WILLIAMSBURG Co., S. C., *March 24, 1897.*—Plants received to-day in good shape; well pleased; thanks. Will send again when I want anything. Your plants and seeds always give the best satisfaction and are reliable.

R. MOSELEY.

WOOD'S SELECTED VEGETABLE SEEDS.

We pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce or quarter-pound rates. To the pound or quart rates add 8c. per lb. and pint; 15c. per quart to catalogue rates, if ordered to be sent by mail. For information about sending seeds by Express or Freight, see page 1.

ARTICHOKES.

Large Globe. This variety is entirely different from the Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes, in that it is not grown for its tubers, but for the undeveloped flower heads, which are cooked like asparagus, making a tender and excellent vegetable, and one that is specially adapted and should be more grown in the South than at present. The seed can be sown early in hot beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown in the open ground in April in rows fifteen inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out to four inches, and transplanting the following spring to rows three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Should be given slight protection in winter with litter or manure. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Jerusalem. This variety is not grown from seed, but is grown from the roots or tubers. They are sometimes used domestically as a vegetable and when pickled, but their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for feeding to hogs. They are planted and cultivated precisely like potatoes. Full description and information is given under the head of "Farm Seeds." Price, qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50: 5 bushels and over at \$1.25 per bushel. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cts. per quart extra.

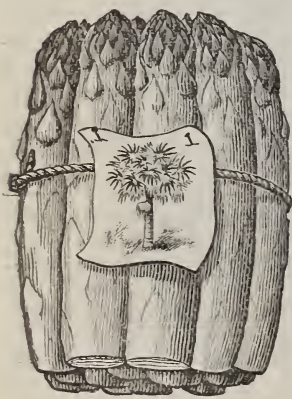


Large Globe Artichokes.

ASPARAGUS.

This vegetable has hitherto proved very profitable and satisfactory to the trucker and market gardener, and to the careful grower there is no crop that promises more satisfaction or better returns. It is one of the most popular and healthy vegetables, and the demand for it is likely to increase. It should be in every private garden, and when it is once well established it will, with proper care, last for twenty years or more. Asparagus will succeed well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil, which has been heavily manured for previous crops, is best.

Culture.—The quickest way of getting an asparagus bed is to purchase the roots, which we can supply at very reasonable prices, especially in large quantities. Two-year-old roots are the kind usually set out, but well-grown one-year-old roots will give very good satisfaction. Asparagus roots can be set out either in the fall or early spring. To prepare permanent beds for asparagus, plough or dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and six to ten inches deep, making the trenches four or five feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Wood's Pure Animal Bone and also an application of well-rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with soil and manure, care being used not to cover the crowns more than two or three inches at first, as the first shoots from the young roots are not strong enough to force through a deep mass of earth. On the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring and apply a dressing of salt or kainit—kainit is probably best—and an application of half a ton per acre every other year will be very beneficial. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the asparagus as it grows. If green asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to earth up so deeply or to make the rows more than three feet apart. Care should be used not to cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. After the cutting is over, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or ground bone, or both, mixing same in with the soil. Late in the season all plants bearing flowers or green seed should be cut off to keep the bed from being crowded by the seedlings which would spring up if the seed were allowed to fall. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences. To raise asparagus roots from seed, sow the seed thinly one inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart. Keep clean of weeds and thin out the plants to four inches apart. When one or two years old set out in permanent beds, as given above.



Palmetto Asparagus.

Palmetto. This variety originated near Charleston, S. C., and has long been a favorite shipping variety all through the trucking districts. It is said to be a little earlier than other sorts, at the same time being fully equal in size and productiveness to any variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Columbian Mammoth White. Producing large white shoots. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c.

Conover's Colossal. This is an old standard and more largely grown than any other sort. It is unsurpassed in productiveness, size of shoots, and flavor. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Barr's Mammoth. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. FIVE HUNDRED ROOTS SOLD AT ONE THOUSAND RATES.

Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots, 75 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

Palmetto. Two-year-old roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.50 per 1,000. Special prices quoted on large lots.

Barr's Mammoth. Two-year-old roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.50 per 1,000.

SNAP BEANS.

One of the best and most popular garden vegetables grown. For the Southern trucker and market gardener they have long been one of the leading and most profitable crops. For the earliest crop they should be planted just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section about the 1st of April; further South from the 1st to the 15th of March. To have a succession they should be planted every two weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August, or further South as late as September 20th. The late crop has proved a very profitable and desirable one to our truckers in the past few years. Planted late they come in when cool weather commences, making a very desirable addition to the list of fall vegetables, and proving very salable and profitable on our own markets, as well as for shipping to Northern markets. Grown at this time, they reach our Northern markets after frost has destroyed the tender vegetables there, and usually bring very satisfactory and profitable returns.

Culture.—Beans do best on light, warm soils, but will do well on almost any kind of soil. They do not require heavy manuring; in fact, if the soil is fairly good it is better to use a good ammoniated bone fertilizer altogether, and a dressing of four to five hundred lbs. of Standard Vegetable Fertilizer will give excellent results. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil before the beans are planted. For field culture, beans should be planted in rows two-and-a-half feet apart, and about three inches between the beans, covering the seed to a depth of about two inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be eighteen inches apart. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. It will require one quart to plant one hundred feet of drill; one-and-a-half bushels to plant an acre.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

Wood's Earliest Hardest. This is well named, being the earliest and hardest variety we have ever grown. It will stand a light frost without injury, hence can be planted earlier than any other kind. It is a flat-podded sort, resembling the Mohawk, is very prolific and desirable both for early market, and family use, also for late planting to make snaps or to make white beans to dry in the winter. Truckers and market gardeners will find this a most valuable variety. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Wood's Earliest Red Valentine. A great improvement over the Red Speckled Valentine, for, while retaining all the best qualities of that sort, it is earlier and more productive. It is a cut-short, round-podded, green sort, of fine quality and flavor, and one of the most popular sorts in cultivation, either for the trucker, market or private gardener. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

Best of All. A splendid sort, bearing long, fleshy pods of the finest flavor, very succulent, and entirely stringless. It is early, and yields abundantly. Although of recent introduction, all who have tried this agree that it deserves the name of "Best of All." Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.

The following varieties are so well known that we give only short descriptions:

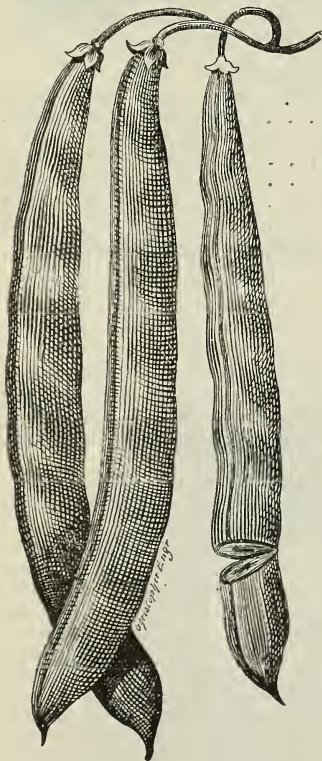
Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks. First early, hardy, green, flattish pods. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Extra early, green podded sort. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

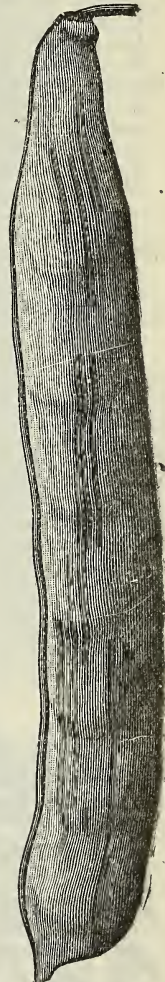
Red Speckled Valentine. A green round-podded cut-short variety; medium early. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

White Valentine. Same as Red Speckled, except in color of seed. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

Refugee. A fine late snap, flesh thick and tender. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.



Wood's Earliest Red Valentine.



Wood's Earliest Hardest.

WOOD'S BACON BEANS. The earliest green shell bean known. For description, see page 6. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 20c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

WAX PODDED SNAPS.

Davis Kidney Wax. This is proving itself to be one of the best and most valuable varieties in cultivation. It is a first early, absolutely rust-proof and extraordinarily productive. It holds its pods well up off the ground, and the snaps always mature plump, full and solid, and of a beautiful yellow appearance. It is a cut-short, of fine table qualities. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

Thorburn Valentine Wax. This is a round pod wax variety of the Earliest Red Valentine. It is extra early in maturity, and resembles the green-podded Valentine in color of seed and shape of pod. Strong stalk, healthy and abundant foliage. In addition to being a great yielder, it is free from rust. Cut-short snap, and of excellent qualities. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.75.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. A very early wax sort, coming in soon after the Mohawk and Yellow Six Weeks. The vines are strong and robust, and stand upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. One of the most popular and productive early wax sorts. The pods are long and tender. A great favorite for shipping, the home market and family garden. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

Golden Eye Wax. One of the best and most profitable sorts for the market gardener, being early and enormously productive. The vines grow one-and-a-half to two feet high, are strong and branching, holding the pods well off the ground. The vines and foliage are healthy, while the pods, which are very uniform in size, are free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. Pkt 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

The following varieties are so well known as not to need extended descriptions:

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck.	Bush.
Challenge Black Wax. A first early; round pods, . . . . .	.05	.20	.90	\$3.25
Yosemite Mammoth Wax. Makes enormous sized pods, very thick and of a rich golden color, . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50	5.50
Dwarf German or Black Wax. A favorite main crop wax variety, . . . . .	.05	.20	.90	3.25
Dwarf Golden Wax. A first early; pods stringless; of a rich golden color, . . . . .	.05	.15	.75	2.75
Crystal White or Cabbage Wax. White seed; fine for home use, . . . . .	.05	.20	.90	3.25

For description and information about Soja, Prolific Tree and Navy Beans, see Agricultural Seeds.



Davis Kidney Wax Bean.

LIMA BEANS.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties.



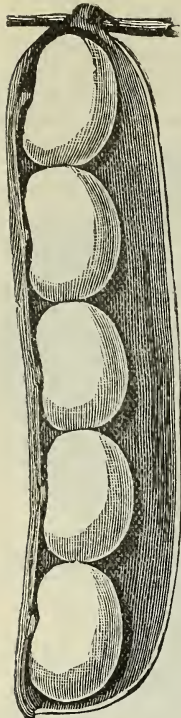
Wood's, or Henderson's Bush Lima.

We were the first seedsmen who grew this class of beans. Before their introduction many were deterred from growing the Limas on account of the difficulty of procuring poles, but since the introduction of the Bush Lima this is obviated, and they can be grown as easily as the Snap Bean.

Wood's, or Henderson's Bush Lima. This variety, which we originated, has enjoyed a popularity unequalled by any introduction of recent years. They are two weeks earlier than the Large Lima, and are wonderfully productive, averaging about sixty pods to each bush. The bushes are of hardy growth, compact, very prolific, and continue in bearing till frost. Plant about the first of May in rows two-and-a-half feet apart, and twelve to fifteen inches in the row. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.

Burpee's Bush Lima. This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early as the preceding variety, the extra large size should commend it to every gardener. The beans are equally as large as the Large Pole Lima, and retain their luscious flavor. Plant in rows three feet apart, and eighteen inches to two feet apart in the row. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

Pole Limas.



Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima. This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Lima Beans. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market gardener, and far surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continuing bearing until frost. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$1.75.

Wood's Improved Pole Lima. A variety of superior merit, distinct from the other Lima Beans. It is larger than the Small Lima or Butter Bean, fully as early, yields more, and is better in flavor. The best sort for market or family use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.65.

Small Lima or Butter Bean. Earlier and more productive than the Large Lima. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.

Large White Lima. The old, well-known sort. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Pole or Corn-Field Beans.

Culture. Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the snap beans, and should not be planted before May. Set poles eight feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill.

Old Homestead, or Improved Kentucky Wonder. This is the earliest of all the green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender, and bright green in color. A very prolific variety, and one of the best in our list. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Improved Southern Prolific. By careful selection from the old Southern Prolific, we have gotten this

sort back to its original excellence, and can recommend it as equal to original Southern Prolific. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.60; bush, \$5.50.

Southern Prolific. Very productive; makes excellent green cut-short snaps. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Cutshort or Cornfield. Has red speckled beans; snaps resemble the Bush Valentine in appearance. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. \$1.25; bush, \$4.25.

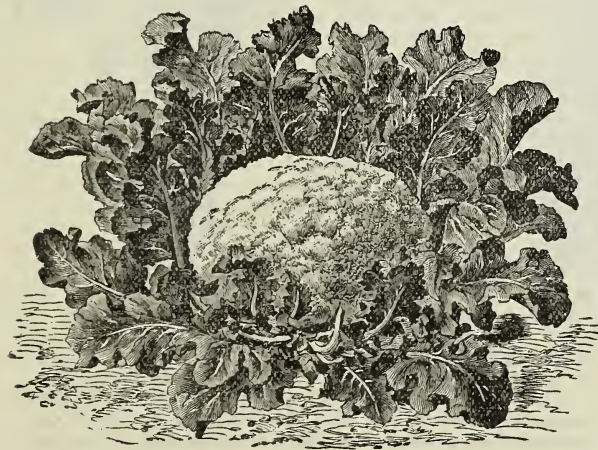
Early Golden Cluster Wax. An early pole wax sort, making long, thick, tender pods. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$4.50.

Fat Horse, or Creaseback. One of the earliest pole snaps, exceedingly productive; pods produced in clusters. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

Scarlet Runners. An ornamental variety, producing bright scarlet flowers. The shell beans make an excellent table dish. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.



Old Homestead Pole Beans.



Wood's Early Spring Broccoli.

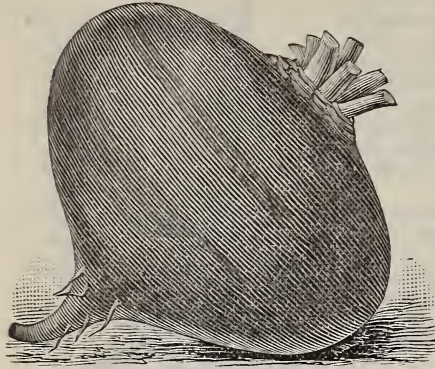
BROCCOLI.

This vegetable resembles the cauliflower, but is hardier, and, on this account, better for fall planting. Culture same as for cauliflower.

Wood's Early Spring. This variety should be sown at the same time or a little later than late cabbage seed and have same culture. When severe weather comes on draw the earth away from the northwest side of the plants and turn the heads down towards the North. When the weather is very severe, give some protection with pine boughs or any coarse litter, which afterwards remove. If properly cared for, they will head up in the spring and make fine cauliflower heads, which should sell for very high prices, especially for shipping to Northern markets. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

White Cape. Heads white, close, and compact; a standard sort. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

BEETS.



Crosby's Egyptian.

Culture.—Beets thrive best in rather light, mellow and deeply-worked soil, which has been thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure or fertilizer, which should be well mixed with the soil. For early use the sowing should be made as soon as the ground can be worked, while the main sowing should be made in March or the beginning of April. Winter Beets and Mangels should be sown in April or May, and can be put in as late as June, although at this late date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture the seed should be sown in drills two to two-and-a-half feet apart, and covered to a depth of about one inch. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill; six to eight pounds required for one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than fifteen inches apart.

Crosby's Egyptian. Very early and carefully selected strain of the original Egyptian. It has become very popular with market gardeners wherever grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Dirigo. A new variety, very valuable on account of its earliness, being ready for market earlier than any other sort in cultivation. It has a small top, slender stems and smooth skin. The color of the flesh is uniform dark crimson, with beautifully marked rings. The flesh is crisp and sweet. It is flattish round in shape, like an orange, and

has a small tap root. It will be found very uniform in growth, making it a most desirable and attractive market and table variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Excelsior or Columbia. On account of its earliness and attractive shape and color this sort is of special interest to market gardeners. The flesh is blood red, rich, tender, and does not become coarse and stringy. The tops are small, permitting close cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Early Eclipse. Very early, globe-shaped roots; flesh dark and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Egyptian. An old standard sort, both for the market gardener and family. Very popular in all sections. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Improved Early Blood Turnip. Good color, medium size, smooth, handsome, sweet; popular for main crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. Of very beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality; splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Bastian's Early. Of quick and large growth, bright red color, not quite so deep as Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar. Very early, sweet and tender; light color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Long Smooth Blood. An excellent dark-fleshed late sort, stands drought and hot weather. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

MANGELS, OR SUGAR BEETS.

For several years we have strongly urged our customers to give more attention to the growth of this crop, as they make one of the best winter foods for stock, yielding enormously, and are very nutritious and fattening, not only improving the health and general condition of stock, but greatly increasing both the quantity and quality of milk in cows. They are much superior in their feeding qualities to turnips, and are a much surer and larger yielding crop. Every farmer should grow them.

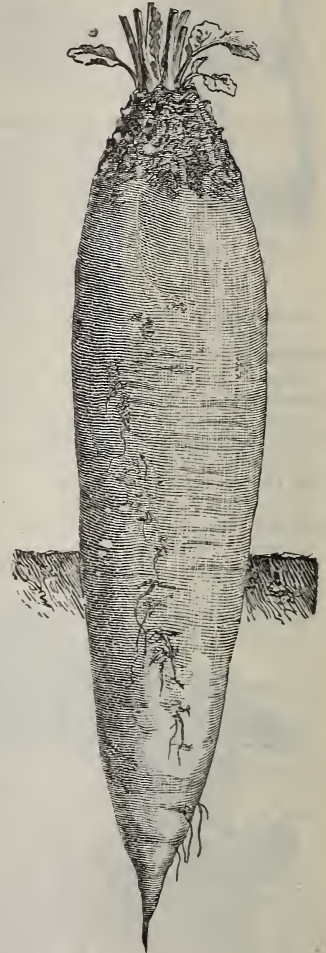
Culture.—The seed should be sown in April, May or June, at the rate of six pounds to the acre, in rows two and-a-half to three feet apart, and when three inches high, thin out to eight inches apart. Soak the seeds twenty-four to thirty-six hours before sowing, and so when the ground is moist. The roots should be taken up before frost and packed away in the barn for winter use, or they can be put into piles or ridges five or six feet high on a dry sloping situation, and covered lightly with straw or pine tags, with a light layer of earth on top. When freezing weather comes on, throw on four to six inches of earth. This gradual covering prevents heating. A protection of boards to shed heavy rains is also desirable.

Mammoth Prize Long Red. Grows to an immense size, single roots often weighing twenty to twenty-five pounds. The roots are of a dark red color, of good quality. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. and over, 20c. lb.

Yellow or Orange Globe. As this sort grows almost entirely above ground, it is especially adapted to shallow soils, and is also, on this account, easily pulled. The roots are beautiful and symmetrical in shape, of large size, and splendid keepers. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 20c. lb.

Golden Tankard. This sort is specially recommended on account of its milk-producing qualities, many dairymen preferring it to any other sort. It is of a rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of fine shaped roots. Oz. 5c.; lb. 25c.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 20c. lb.

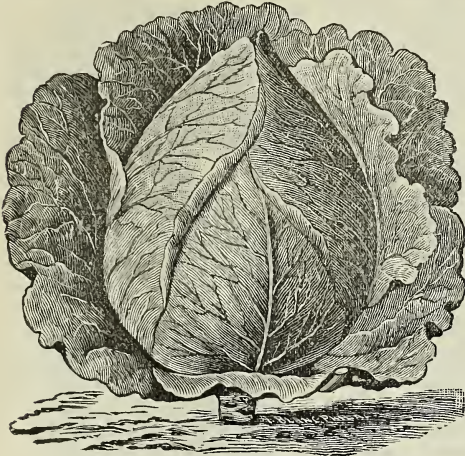
Silesian Sugar. Highly prized on account of the large amount of sugar it contains. Very productive and a good keeper. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. and over, 20c. lb.



Mammoth Prize Long Red.

WOOD'S THOROUGHbred CABBAGE.

Wood's Cabbage seed has become noted for the fine crops it produces, and our sales have increased enormously, our truckers and market gardeners' trade alone using thousands of pounds every year. The strains from which our seed is grown are unsurpassed, and the greatest care is used, both in saving and selection, to maintain the superiority and splendid reputation which Wood's cabbage seed enjoys.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

Culture.—To grow cabbage with the greatest degree of success the soil must be rich and the plants thoroughly cultivated. To make plants for setting out in November, sow the early sorts in open ground in September; or to make early plants for setting out in the spring, sow in gentle hot-beds, or cold frames in January or February, giving plenty of air to harden, or sow in the open ground in March. When large enough transplant to rows two-and-a-half feet apart, setting the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Work frequently and deeply. Do not sow before the end of September in the fall, as they are liable to go to seed if sown too early. Sudden changes in the weather from mild to very cold often causes cabbage to go to seed in the spring and early summer. The variety that has the greatest tendency to do this is the Early Summer. For late cabbage sow in April, May or June, and transplant in July or August to rows three feet apart and two and-a-half between the plants. Protect the young plants by dusting over with air-slacked lime or tobacco dust. To kill green worms, sprinkle Slug Shot or tobacco dust on the plants. One ounce of cabbage seed will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will produce enough plants to set one acre.

Wood's Extra Early. This is the earliest cabbage in our list, making large pointed heads, larger than the Wakefield, but not quite so solid. A rapid grower, and recommended to all desiring a first-class early cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. This celebrated cabbage is the result of most careful selection, and we have succeeded to a remarkable degree in producing the ideal market-gardeners' first early cabbage,

which is suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Large, or Charleston Wakefield. This cabbage retains many characteristics of the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is larger, the heads often weighing fifteen to twenty pounds, and a little later in maturing. It is a combination of earliness, size, uniformity, and solidity. Where these qualities are desired, this cabbage commends itself as a most profitable and desirable sort, whether for shipping, the home market, or the family garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Henderson's Early Summer. A splendid sort for market-gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine round heads, which stand the heat well. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

Winningsstadt. Medium early; makes very firm, conical-shaped, hard heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Early York. An old sort, making very tender early cabbages. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Large York. Grows larger and about two weeks later than Early York. Makes excellent flavored cabbages, but is not very solid. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Early Drumhead. A medium early round head cabbage; makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Early Flat Dutch. One of the most popular and reliable of the medium early varieties. Makes large, flattish-shaped, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.40.

All-Head Early. Second early; has deep, flat, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Solid South. A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed if sown in the fall. Equally well adapted for the family garden and for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Henderson's Succession. A good second early cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Vanderkaw. An excellent fall cabbage; makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.40.



Solid South.

WOOD'S PACKET SEEDS are extra large, well filled packets, containing, in most instances, two or three times the quantity of seeds contained in the half-size, poorly-filled packets and commission seeds sold throughout the country. We believe in supplying liberal-sized packets of the best seeds at reasonable prices.

Surehead. For a sure header this has proved one of the best of main crop cabbages. Grows very large and solid, and will be found a fine sort for late crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

All Seasons. As the name indicates, this is an "all seasons" variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. It is ready for cutting nearly as early as Early Summer, and is much larger in size. The heads are large and solid, round flattened on top, and of the very best quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.40.



Surehead.

Red Dutch. Used principally for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

CABBAGE PLANTS.

Early Varieties. Wood's Extra Early, Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield, Henderson's Early Summer, and Early Flat Dutch. Cold frame plants ready January, February, March, and April. Per 100, 30c.; 1,000, \$2.50. Special prices quoted on large lots.

We will also furnish the above-named varieties—cold frame plants—for setting out in November at 30c. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Late Varieties. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Drumhead Savoy, and Red Dutch. Ready June, July, and August. 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per hundred for postage. No charge for packing.



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Produces along the whole length of the stem a number of small sprouts, resembling miniature heads of cabbage of one or two inches in diameter. It is of excellent flavor, and should be much more largely grown than at present, as it is very much more desirable as a table dish than cabbage. The seed may be sown in April or May, planted out, and cultivated precisely as late cabbage. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Perfection. The best variety; is closely covered with large, compact sprouts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS.

An excellent salad for winter and spring use. Sow in September in drills nine inches to one foot apart. Tread on the rows to make the soil firm, and it will germinate better. When severe weather comes on, cover lightly with clean straw or leaves. Can be sown early in spring.

Large Seeded. Round-leaved and the best variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

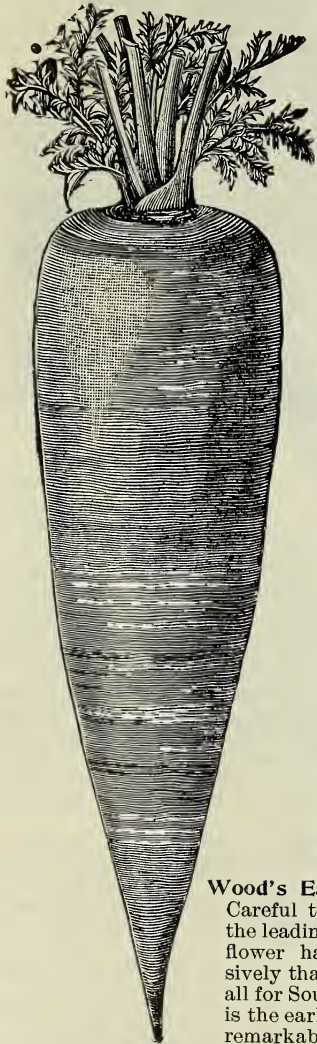


Brussels Sprouts.

Wood's packets are liberally filled with High Grade Seeds.

CARROT.

Culture.—Carrots do best on a light, well-manured, deeply-worked soil. Sow in drills twelve inches apart, and half an inch deep, and afterwards thin out to three to six inches apart. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use for the table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and six or eight inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; three or four pounds to one acre.



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate Carrot.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00; lb. \$25.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Next to our Wood's Earliest Snowball, this is the earliest and best. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$20.00.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and, being protected by the foliage, remain long fit for use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Cauliflower Plants. Varieties—Wood's Earliest Snowball and Early Dwarf Erfurt. Ready February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Fifty cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15c. per 100 for postage.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate. A fine, handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform, and symmetrical, with scarcely any core. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and very popular, both for market and family table. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Oxheart, or Guerande. This is an entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. It grows three to four inches in diameter, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Half Long Scarlet. Early, without core, smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh, easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Improved Long Orange. The most popular main crop sort in cultivation. The roots are long and tapering, of a deep orange color, and free from side roots. One of the best winter sorts, and is largely grown for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Early Scarlet Horn. Medium early and popular, both for the private and market garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

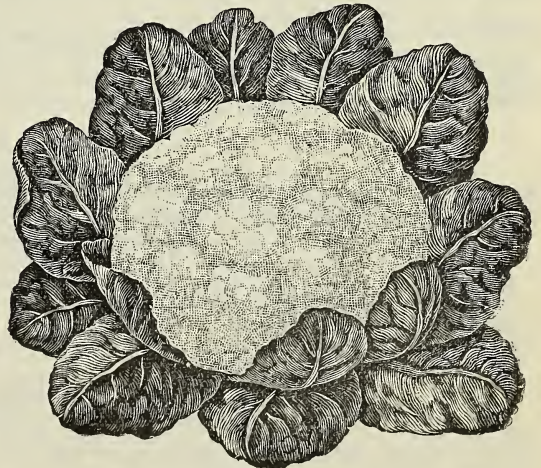
Half Long Danvers. Thick growing, good quality, and makes very satisfactory yields. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Large White Belgian (for stock). Grows to an enormous size, making very large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflowers are being very successfully and profitably grown in Florida and in other trucking sections in the South, and we strongly recommend extensive trials by our customers everywhere. The fall plantings succeed best, making a most profitable early summer crop.

Culture.—Sow in the open ground in September for transplanting in November, or in gentle hot-beds in January or February, and cultivate as for early cabbage. Work well, manure liberally, and give plenty of water; this is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop, sow end of May or June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere in the United States, and they would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.



Wood's Earliest Snowball.

CELERY.

During the past two or three years very successful crops of celery have been made in the South, setting out the plants even as late as the middle of October. We advise our growers to try these late plantings more generally, as in that way the hot, dry weather, so injurious to celery, is avoided, and the crop comes in just when celery is most appreciated, and usually sells at the highest prices.

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April in rows in a bed of fine rich soil, and if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of the spade. Keep the seed-bed well watered, as celery germinates very slowly. Transplant from July to October. Celery does best in a moist, mucky soil, or in situations where plenty of water may be had. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of six inches and four or five feet wide, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart in rows one foot apart, press the soil firmly to the roots, and when the plants are large enough earthing up can be commenced. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a bed the stalks will bleach perfectly, and may be taken out during the winter for sale or use, as required. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.



Giant Pascal Celery.

Pink Plume. In growth this new sort is similar to the well-known White Plume, but far surpasses that variety in quality. It is of a beautiful color, which, with its crispness, rich nutty flavor and long keeping qualities, makes it one of the best table celeries grown. It is a self-bleacher, requires but little earthing up, is a remarkably strong, healthy and compact grower, with no tendency to rust. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

White Plume. For early use this is probably the best, blanching easily and with little earthing up. It is handsome in appearance and of good quality, but should be used early, as it is not a very good keeper, and therefore should not be planted for a late winter crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. It has large, thick, solid stalks, with beautiful golden hearts, and blanches quickly. It is of wonderful keeping qualities, and almost entirely rust proof. One of the best for late use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Golden Self-blanching. One of the finest sorts in cultivation. Being a self-bleacher, and requiring but little earthing up, this has become immensely popular, especially for the private garden. Is early, grows to a large size, crisp, solid, and of fine nutty flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.25.

Perfection Heartwell. A large growing solid sort, of excellent flavor. The heart is of golden yellow and very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Crawford's Half Dwarf. One of the most popular and desirable white celeries for this section. Of close, compact growth, early and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. A standard sort of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Large White Solid. Grows to a large size, solid and crisp. A desirable market variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery. Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a splendid salad. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

Seasoning Celery. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 30c.

Celery Plants. Per 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00.

COLLARDS.

This is peculiarly a Southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of this section, where it is used as greens. It is a sure cropper, and yields abundantly. Collards also make an excellent feed for stock.

North Carolina Short Stem. This splendid variety originated in North Carolina, and is immensely popular wherever known. It has a very short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Heads up much better if turned down and the lower leaves covered lightly after frost. They must be turned down where they grow for best results. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best, and we confidently claim that this variety is the best of all collards. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

True Georgia. The old standard sort, which has been in use in the South for years. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS. (GERMAN, *Kresse*.)

Culture.—Sow the Curled Cress at intervals early in the spring in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Cress requires a rich soil. The Water Cress should be sown in the spring along the edge of brooks or small streams, or in wet, mucky land. Only one sowing is necessary, as they reseed and increase very rapidly.

Curled. When used as a small salad, like lettuce, the leaves impart a warm, pungent taste. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 40c.

Water Cress. One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be grown on every farm on which there is a small stream. Always in demand in the large city markets. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.

CORN==Roasting=Ear Varieties.

Sweet or sugar corns are so far superior in flavor and tenderness that it is surprising that any one should be satisfied with field corns for the table. Those who have never grown sweet corns should by all means give them a trial, and we believe they will never be without them.

Culture.—Plant Early Adams in well-manured ground last of March or early in April, in hills or drills. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate deeply and often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early varieties of sugar corn can be planted during July for late roasting-ears. One quart will plant five hundred hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre

Add 15 cents per quart, 10 cents per pint, to your order if to be sent by mail.

The following four varieties are not sugar corns, but are valuable on account of their earliness:

Extra Early Adams.

The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00; doz. ears, 25c.

Early Adams, or Burlington.

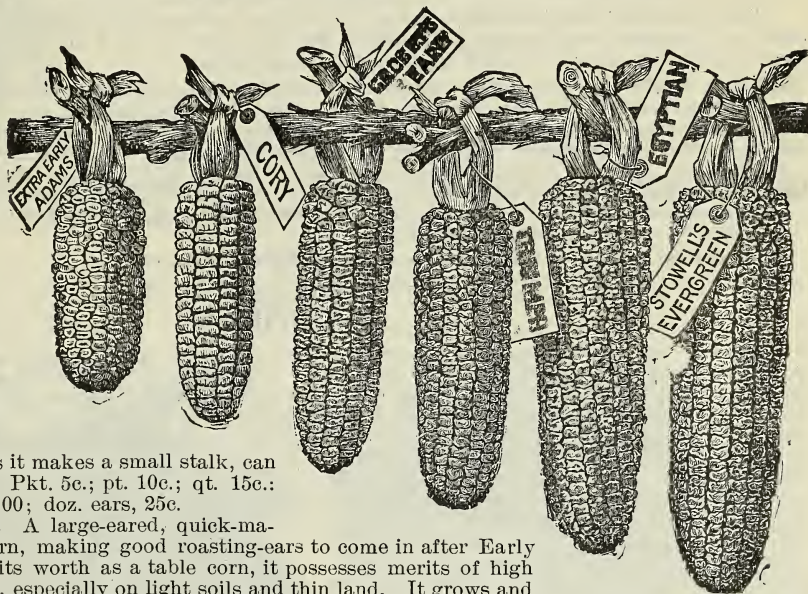
Similar to the Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. It is earlier and harder than any of the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00; doz. ears, 25c.

Gentry Early Market.

A large-eared, quick-maturing, flinty white corn, making good roasting-ears to come in after Early Adams. Aside from its worth as a table corn, it possesses merits of high order as field a variety, especially on light soils and thin land. It grows and matures very rapidly, making it valuable to plant early for market or home use, or to plant late, after it is too late to plant other varieties. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; doz. ears, 25c.

Rare Ripe, or Long White Flint.

Known in some sections as the Hominy Corn, and is one of the best sorts for this purpose. The ears are long, and being of very quick growth, is desirable for second early market for roasting-ears. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; doz. ears, 25c.



SUGAR or SWEET CORNS.

Extra Early Cory. This is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are very sweet, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

Early Minnesota. One of the earliest of the sugar corns. Of dwarf habit; ears of fair size; very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25.

Black Mexican. One of the sweetest and most delicious flavored of the sugar corns. Of quick maturity. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25.

Crosby's Early Sweet. An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

Zizag Evergreen. This is one of the best and sweetest of the late corns, as is evidenced by the shrivelled appearance of the grain and their irregular arrangement on the cob. The ears resemble the Stowell's Evergreen in shape and size, and can be highly recommended to anyone wishing a first-class table corn. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

Country Gentleman. Although a comparatively new variety, its many good qualities have brought it rapidly into favor. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. The cob is very small, giving a great depth to the grain. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25.

Triumph Sugar. The earliest of the large varieties; very prolific and sweet; intermediate between the preceding variety and Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75.

Egyptian. An excellent late variety, resembling the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. A splendid sort both for table and market, also largely used for canning. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75; dozen ears, 35c.

Stowell's Evergreen. Although a late variety, this has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state longer than any other sort. Aside from this, it is exceptionally tender and sugary. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$1.75; dozen ears, 35c.

Gold Coin. Similar to the Stowell's Evergreen, except in color, being a rich golden yellow. The ears will keep tender for three weeks after reaching their growth. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

Early Mammoth. Closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller, and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bush. \$1.75; doz. ears, 35c.

Sweet Fodder Corn. This makes a most nutritious fodder and ensilage corn, the stalks, as well as the fodder, being very sweet, juicy and nutritious. Splendid for milch cows. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels and over, \$1.10 per bushel.

FIELD CORNS.—For description, prices, etc., see *Field Seeds*.

POP CORN.

This is peculiarly the boy's crop, and one in which he takes as much interest as his elders. The amusement and pleasant hours passed while sitting round the fireside on a winter's night popping corn leave memories that are always recurred to with delight in after years.

Mapledeale Prolific. Very prolific. Grows about six feet high, and the ears are all of good size. It pops pure white, and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; qt. 25c.; ear, 5c.; dozen ears, 25c.

Rice. A very popular white variety. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; qt. 25c.; ear, 5c.; dozen ears, 25c.

Silver Lace. This is known by some as the White Pearl. It produces beautiful ears, the grains being pearly white. A good popper, and sure to please. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; qt. 25c.; ear, 5c.; doz. ears, 25c.

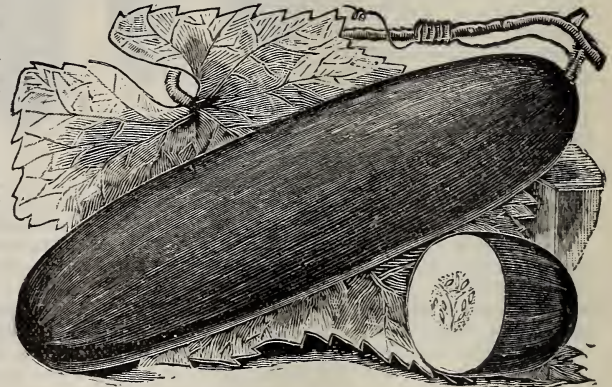
Queen's Golden. This is a large-eared and handsome pop corn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white, and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about six feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; ear, 5c.; dozen ears, 25c.

One pint each of three varieties of Pop Corn for 35 cents.

CUCUMBER.

Culture.—For very early crop, plant in hot-bed, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. Cucumbers may be protected from threatened frosts by land glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners by a handful of earth. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to three or four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted for use or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Livingston's Emerald. After several years of careful and scientific work, the originator claims to have attained in this sort the rich dark green color for which growers have sought so long. It is strictly an evergreen, retaining its color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, producing long, straight, handsome cucumbers, the flesh of which is particularly crisp, tender, and of the most delicate flavor. Highly recommended for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickle, and the riper ones for sweet pickle. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.



Livingston's Emerald.

New Model. The most beautiful type of early cucumber in cultivation, possessing all the good qualities of the Improved Early White Spine, but is superior in nearly every point. It is earlier by a week or more than any of the standard varieties. The vine is exceedingly hardy and permanent to a remarkable degree; the fruit is of a deep, clear, green color. We highly recommend it both for the trucker and private gardener. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Early Russian. Very early; short; excellent for small pickle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Siberian. Extra early; very prolific; makes good-sized cucumbers of a desirable market shape. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Thorburn's Everbearing. Small sized, very early, and enormously productive. Continues long in bearing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Improved Early White Spine. In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

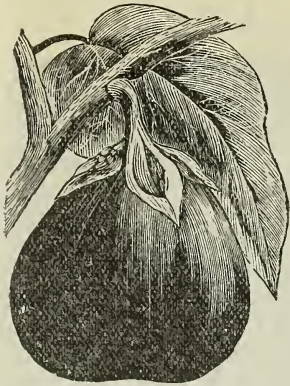
Improved Long Green. The cucumber for all purposes, being highly prized for table, market, shipping, and pickling. Of a dark green color, firm and crisp. The young fruits are best for sweet pickle, the riper ones for sour pickle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. A very prolific and valuable pickling cucumber. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Giant Pera. Very long, straight and smooth, and one of the best for table use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Gherkin, or Burr. A small oval-shaped, prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles, for which it is very desirable. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.



*New York Imp. Purple
Egg Plant.*

EGG PLANT.

The Egg Plant should be grown in every Southern garden, it being well adapted to our Southern climate. It makes a most delicious dish.

Culture.—In February or March sow in hot-beds and keep warm. When two inches high transplant to pots or to good, rich soil. About the middle of May set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with Slug Shot. One ounce will produce about one thousand plants.

New York Improved Purple. The best and largest variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Egg Plants. Ready about May 1st. 25c. per dozen; \$1.25 per hundred. If to be mailed, add for postage 5c. per dozen; 20c. per hundred extra.

ENDIVE.

A refreshing salad for fall and winter use, sometimes used as a substitute for lettuce.

Culture.—Sow in August in drills eighteen inches apart, and when large enough, thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

Green Curled. The best variety for general use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

GARLIC.

Culture.—Divide the Bulbs into small sets, and plant in March or September, in light, rich soil in rows twelve inches apart, and six inches between the sets. Cultivate as for onions. When grown, bend over the tops to assist bulbing.

Garlic Sets. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.

HORSE RADISH.

Select a moist situation, and plant pieces of root two or three inches deep (small end downward), and about twelve inches apart. Roots, 20c. per doz.; 75c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart, from the first of September till the middle of October. It may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is best. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, as it can be cut during the winter and spring. Sow winter sorts at the rate of three or four pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, or four or five pounds in drills.

Early Curled Siberian, or Dwarf German Greens.

The old standard winter variety, known in some sections as Blue Kale. The leaves are a bright green color, and beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Richmond it will stand throughout the winter without protection. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk. One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Norfolk trucking district. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled. Should be sown in rows in August and September. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.; 5 lbs. and over, 50c. per lb.

Spring or Smooth Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad. Very hardy, and is largely sown in September for use during the winter and spring months. The best for sowing in the spring. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 15c.; 2 lbs. for 25c.; 5 lbs. and over, at 10c. per lb.



Early White Vienna.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk.

KOHL RABI.

Culture.—Grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above ground. The bulb should be used while young and tender. It is prepared for the table like turnips, and makes a very desirable vegetable when properly prepared. For early use sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to eight inches between the plants. For winter use, sow in June and July, and thin out as above. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. The best market and table sort; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

SEEDS BY MAIL. We pay the postage on all packets, ounces and quarter-pounds. This brings our seed store to every postoffice in the country, and makes the purchase of your supply as convenient as buying at our store. Remember, too, that you can select 60c. worth at packet and ounce rates for 50c. remitted, or \$1.25 worth for \$1.00 remitted.

LETTUCE.

Culture.—The quality of lettuce depends largely on its quick growth, and this can only be obtained by transplanting to rich, mellow soil, deeply worked and cultivating well. For early crop, sow under glass in January or February, and transplant in the spring. For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September, and transplant when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold frames nine inches apart. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill, and produce 2,000 plants.



California Cream Butter Lettuce.

- have made it a prime favorite wherever grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.
- Big Boston.** A sterling variety, adapted either for forcing or open ground planting. Similar in shape, color and general appearance to the Tennisball, but has the advantage of being nearly double the size. It is a little later in maturing, but the solidity and greater size of head make it peculiarly desirable. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.
- California Cream Butter.** In shape this is distinct, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. The color is light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for spring and summer use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.
- Deacon.** A fine forcing lettuce, which makes large, dense heads, with thick leaves of superior flavor. It forms a solid heart, blanching to a rich yellow color; crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.
- Boston Market, or White Seeded Tennisball.** A splendid early lettuce, forming fine, hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular, both for home use and market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.
- Improved Hanson.** One of the best summer lettuces. Grows to a large size; very solid and refreshingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.
- Grand Rapids Forcing.** Large, tender; an excellent sort either for forcing or out-door culture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.
- Dutch Butterhead.** An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.
- Early Curled Simpson.** Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.
- Brown Dutch.** The hardiest of lettuces, and best for out-door fall planting; makes a good solid head. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Lettuce Plants.

Strong hardy plants of Wood's Cabbage and Deacon Lettuces ready for shipment March, April, October and November. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000; 500 plants at 1,000 rates.

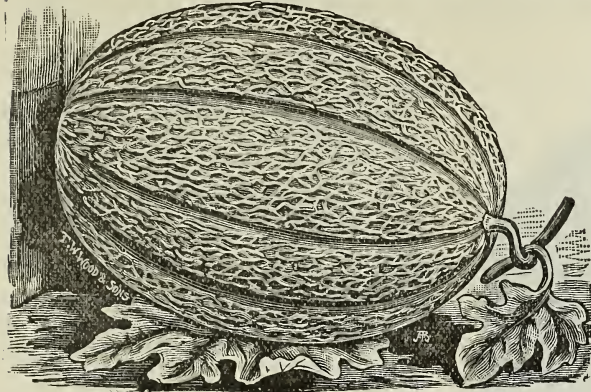
If to be mailed, add 15 cts. per 100 for postage.

LEEK.

Culture.—The leek is generally considered superior to the onion for soup flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high, trim off the tops and roots, and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.00.



CANTALOUPE, or MUSK MELON.



Wood's Perfection.

cantaloupes, and on this account highly recommended for early market. It is of small size, round and flattened at the ends, ribbed and well netted. The flesh is sweet and of good quality. An ideal sort for earliest shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.; 5 lb. lots, 70c. per lb.

Golden Netted Gem. This is one of the most delicious eating melons grown. It produces uniformly small to medium-sized melons, of almost a perfect globe-shape. They grow remarkably uniform, thick meated, flesh light green in color and of luscious flavor. Skin green, very well ribbed and thickly netted. Very prolific and extra early in ripening. The seed we offer is of very best strain of this variety, carefully grown by ourselves. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Extra Early Hackensack. This sort resembles the Large Hackensack in shape, but is fully ten days earlier. Has a roughly-netted skin, and dark thick flesh of excellent flavor: one of the best market sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Osage, or Miller Cream. A splendid melon, equalled in delicacy of flavor only by the Emerald Gem, and surpassed by none. It is of medium size, oval-shape, salmon-colored flesh, and very thick meat; a splendid table melon. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Emerald Gem. Similar to above, except flatter in shape. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Baltimore, or Acme. During the season this melon is always in demand in the best hotels and restaurants, and finds ready sale. It is oval-shaped, and has very thick, green flesh of the finest flavor. One of the best sorts for shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Skillman's Netted Nutmeg. A medium-sized cantaloupe; thickly netted and of excellent flavor; medium early. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Jenny Lind. An extra early variety; small size, but of very good quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Champion Market. An early, large-growing, thickly netted sort. Flesh light green; very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Large Green Citron. One of the best eating cantaloupes grown; flesh and skin deep green; thickly netted. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A popular and large-growing medium early sort. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Montreal Market Nutmeg. One of the largest and best of melons for main crop. Very showy and attractive: thick flesh and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Bay View. A large oval-shaped melon, making a desirable market and shipping melon. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Pineapple. Makes a very desirable cantaloupe of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Casaba. A large-growing melon; oblong in shape; light green flesh. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Banana. Grows eighteen to twenty-four inches long; quite a curiosity. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Glass Melon. It was after great difficulty we were able to secure seed of this old-fashioned preserving sort. The fruits are about the size and shape of our orange, the color of rind a light lemon yellow. When preserved they become perfectly transparent and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Culture.—Prepare hills four to six feet apart; a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil is best, using well-rotted stable manure, which should be well mixed with the soil. When danger of frost is past, plant ten to twelve seeds about an inch deep in each hill, and when danger of insects is over, thin out to four plants to the hill. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust is excellent to sprinkle over the young plants when the dew is on to prevent the attacks of insects. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the ends of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near cucumbers, squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both is injured. Cantaloupes grown on heavy soil are not of the best quality. One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; two pounds will plant an acre.

Wood's Perfection. One of the best of large cantaloupes, whether wanted for shipping, the nearby market or home use. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep, rich green color, turning to a salmon; unusually sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 85c.; 5 lb. lots and over, 75c. per lb.

Extra Early Hanover. The earliest of all cantaloupes, whether wanted for early market. It is of small size, round and flattened at the ends, ribbed and well netted. The flesh is sweet and of good quality. An ideal sort for earliest shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.; 5 lb. lots, 70c. per lb.



Golden Netted Gem.

QUICK SHIPMENT. Richmond is the best distributing point in the South, railroads radiating in every direction giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates. Nearly every order is filled the same day as received, so that our customers can depend on having their orders filled promptly and delivered without any delay.

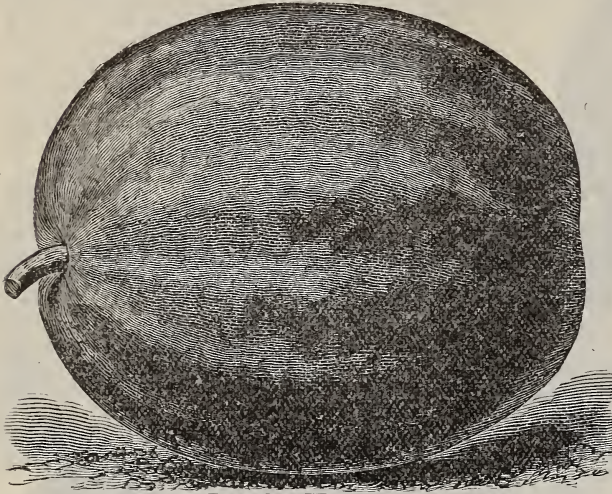
25 cts. Worth of Seeds Extra

will be allowed for each \$1.00 sent for seeds in packets and ounces. This applies to seeds in ounces as well as packets. \$1.00 remitted for Vegetable or Flower Seeds in packets and ounces, the purchaser can select seeds to the value of \$1.25; for \$2.00, seeds in packets and ounces to the value of \$2.50, and so on.

WATERMELON.

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say ten to twelve feet apart each way. They should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant thirty hills; three pounds will plant an acre.

Girardeau's New Triumph. For description of this splendid new watermelon, so highly recommended for its many fine qualities, see page 4. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.



Blue Gem Watermelon.

It is early, productive, tender and crisp; has bright red flesh and small white seeds. The rind is thin and too tender to stand shipment long distances, but is without an equal for home use or near-by market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Florida Favorite. This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption, for which purpose it is regarded by many as the finest melon grown. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and light crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

The Jones. One of our most profitable shipping sorts, as the size, appearance, and fine quality attract purchasers and bring good prices. It often attains a weight of sixty to seventy pounds. The skin is solid green in color, the flesh bright red, and is exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Dixie. A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, and claimed by the introducer to be the finest of all shipping melons. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

Kolb Gem. For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; 25 lbs. and over at 25c.

Dark Icing. A solid, early melon, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds. The meat is of a deep, rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

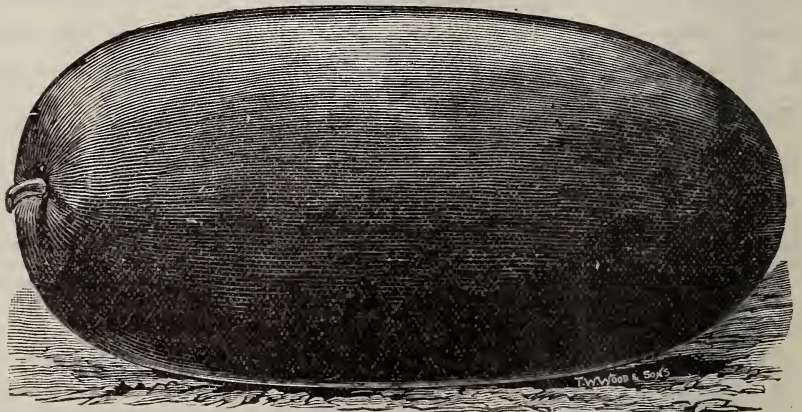
Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light Icing.

One of the largest of melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of mottled gray color, and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Joe Johnson Many of our customers will be glad to know that we have

genuine stock of this fine old melon, which for many years held the front rank both for home use and shipping. The skin is striped light and dark green; the flesh bright red, solid, crisp, and sugary. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Jackson. An old, popular favorite, making one of the best table melons grown; is medium size, of light green color, thin rind, sweet, and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.



Jackson Watermelon.

Blue Gem. This has created quite a stir among Southern shippers, whole crops being planted in Blue Gems. It will average larger than the Kolb Gem, and as a table melon, is far superior. It is of a dark bluish green color, very uniform in size and shape, crimson flesh, equal to any as a shipper, and shows up well in bulk. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.; 5-lb. lots and over, 45c. per lb.

Duke Jones. A Southern variety, of which the originator writes: "I can safely say that none finer grows. It is extra early, extra large, very prolific, and of finest flavor." A Florida grower states that he "grew one thousand melons weighing from forty to seventy-five pounds each." A commission house writes: "They are the finest variety we have ever handled." We strongly recommend this sort for early use, whether for shipping, the home market, or private use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.; 5 lbs. and over, 45c.

Girardeau's New Favorite. Resembles the well-known Florida Favorite, but is larger.

WATERMELON—continued.

Seminole. Few melons have given more general satisfaction than this. For private use it is conceded by those who have tried it to be one of the very best,	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Pride of Georgia. One of the largest growing and most satisfactory melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval shape; meat bright red, ripening up solidly. Unsurpassed as a table melon, . . . . .	.05	.08	.15	.40
in 5-lb. lots and over, 30c. per lb.				
Mammoth Ironclad. Splendid late sort; striped skin; flesh bright red; good shipper, . . . . .	.05	.08	.15	.35
Peerless, or Ice Cream. An excellent early sort; white seeded; oblong; luscious, . . . . .	.05	.08	.15	.40
Mountain Sweet. An old popular sort, succeeding well in mountainous districts, . . . . .	.05	.08	.15	.40
Georgia Rattlesnake. A popular Southern shipping variety; skin striped; oblong in shape, . . . . .	.05	.08	.15	.40
Boss. A very dark skinned melon; flesh deep red; medium size; excellent quality, . . . . .	.05	.08	.15	.35
Citron (for preserving), . . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.60

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

We will send special circular giving culture of mushrooms to any one interested on application.

English Spawn. Per brick (about 1½ lbs.), 20c.; ten bricks, \$1.50. If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per brick for postage.

MUSTARD.

Culture.—Sow thickly in March, in rows six inches apart. Cut when about two inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill. For fall salad, sow in September.

Southern Giant Curled. An improved variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Frequently sown in the fall in the South,	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
White, . . . . .	.10	.15	.40
Black, . . . . .	.05	.10	.25
Mustard Seed for Pickling, . . . . .	.05	.10	.25
	—	—	.15

OKRA OR GUMBO.

This vegetable should be much more generally grown, as it adds consistency, and makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews, and gravies.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills three feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to eight inches apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings; string and hang in the shade to dry. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.

White Velvet. This variety bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Improved Dwarf Prolific, or Density,05 .08 .15 .40

Tall. Produces dark green ridged pods,05 .08 .15 .40



ONION SETS.

If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per quart for postage.

Culture—Plant the sets four inches apart in rows about half an inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely.

This applies to all varieties except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows fifteen inches apart and nine inches apart in the row, and then covered with about one inch of soil. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as the spring. Fall planting of onions are succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practised.

White Potato, or Multiplier. A variety of Potato Onion, differing from the old sort, in that it is pure white. Of medium size, hardy, productive, and of finest flavor. It is the best keeping onion we have ever grown. Qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel prices on application.

Yellow Potato Onion Sets. The largest yielding and most profitable onion to grow in the South. It is of large size and mild flavor. This variety grows from sets only; they never make seed. They can be set out either in the fall or spring. Equally well adapted to be sold green as a bunch onion, or as fully matured large onions. Great care should be used in selecting sets of this sort, as many dealers, through ignorance, sell sets which resemble Potato Onion, but which have degenerated to such an extent as to be no longer worthy of cultivation. Qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bush. prices on application.

Extra Early White Pearl. An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate flavor. This sort is for fall planting only. They grow to a large size, and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. See Fall Catalogue for prices.

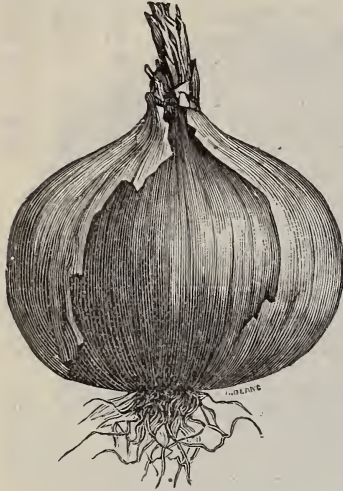
Yellow Danvers. Qt. 15c.; peck, 90c.; bushel prices on application.

Silver Skin. Qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel prices on application.



ONION.

Onions planted in the fall, both from sets and seed, succeed remarkably well in the South, and this fact is awakening a new interest in onion culture. We strongly advise our customers to give more attention to the planting of onions, as they are proving a very profitable and satisfactory crop both for sale in our home markets and for shipping. Onions must be planted on clean rich soil for best results.



Red Giant Rocca.

Large Onions from Seed.

To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds or trays. As soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows twelve inches apart and four to six inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit to onions, making them grow larger and increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yields being reported over those not transplanted. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, at the rate of five or six pounds to the acre, in drills twelve inches apart, thinning out afterwards to three or four inches apart in the drill. The Italian varieties can be sown in August or in September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. They succeed and do very well indeed in this way.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed.

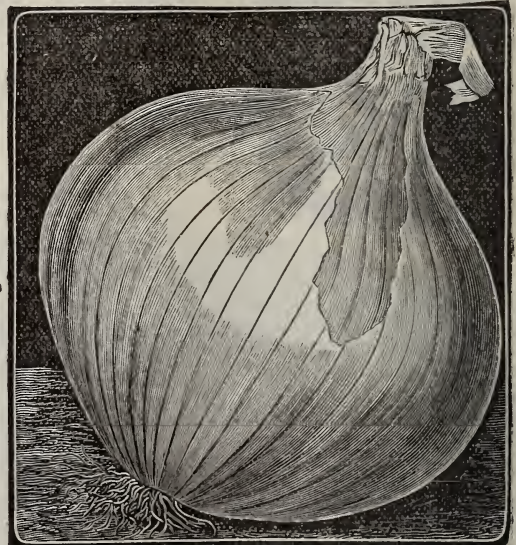
To grow onion sets the seed should be sown in broad, wide rows, at the rate of forty to fifty pounds per acre, and kept clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sized sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest sets retained for planting.

Extra Early Red. A quick-growing medium-sized sort, desirable for spring seeding; uniform in size and shape, close-grained, of mild

- flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.
- Extra Early White Pearl.** The quickest growing of all the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. The seed should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. and over, at \$1.25 per lb.
- Silver Skin.** Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe-shape. The best white onion to grow largely for sets. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.25.
- Yellow Globe Danvers.** Standard variety; globe-shaped, large in size. One of the principal main crop sorts. Keeps well, and is a most desirable market or table onion. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.
- Large Red Wethersfield.** A very attractive onion. Medium early; skin purplish red and flesh purplish white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

ITALIAN and SPANISH SORTS.

- Prize Taker, or Spanish King.** Like nearly all Spanish onions this makes extra large size onions and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, and the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. It ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.
- Mammoth Silver King.** This is one of the largest onions in cultivation, growing to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early, and grows uniformly of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Specially recommended both for fall and spring planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.



Prize Taker, or Spanish King.

- White Bermuda.** Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.
 - Red Bermuda.** Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.
- The Bermuda Onions are coming rapidly to the front, and bid fair to become among the most popular sorts with our Southern growers. In size they are equal to the largest Italian varieties; of oval-shape; early and of mild and delicate flavor.
- Copper King.** This attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish yellow color, flesh white, very sweet, mild, tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.
 - Giant Red Rocca.** One of the largest and best of the Italian sorts. Globular in shape, mild, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.
 - White Queen.** A beautiful small white onion, excellent for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.



Procopp's Giant.

PEPPER.

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March, and transplant to open ground in May, in rows two feet apart, fifteen inches between the plants; or when the ground becomes warm, sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high, apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.

Coral Gem Bouquet. A dwarf-growing pepper, producing hundreds of small, bright red peppers thickly set on the plants, so as to give the plants a most beautiful appearance. Excellent for making pepper sauce. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Ruby King. These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. One of the large sized peppers, the fruit being from four to six inches long. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25.

Procopp's Giant. One of the largest peppers grown, the pods measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. Use as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Mammoth Golden Queen. Fruits six inches long by nine to ten in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Use as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25.

Golden Dawn. Shaped like the Bull Nose. Color bright yellow,	Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Sweet Spanish Mammoth. Fine for mangoes. Large and of splendid quality, . .	5	20	60	\$2.00.
Bell, or Bull Nose. A large early sort of mild flavor. Color, purplish red,	5	20	60	2.00.
Long Red Cayenne. A bright red, hot variety of conical shape,	5	20	60	1.75.
Red Cluster. Very hot, small, thin; of a coral red color. Borne in clusters, . . .	5	25	75	2.00.
PEPPER PLANTS. Varieties: Bull Nose, Ruby King, Golden Queen, and Cayenne. Ready May and June. Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.00. If by mail, add 5c. per doz.; 15c. per 100 to cover postage.				2.50.

PARSLEY.



Champion Moss Curled.

Culture.—Soak the seed in water a few hours, and sow in rich soil early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and cover lightly. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes three or four weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the

best for garnishing and flavoring. It makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.
Plain. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

PARSNIP.

Culture.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When the plants are two inches high thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

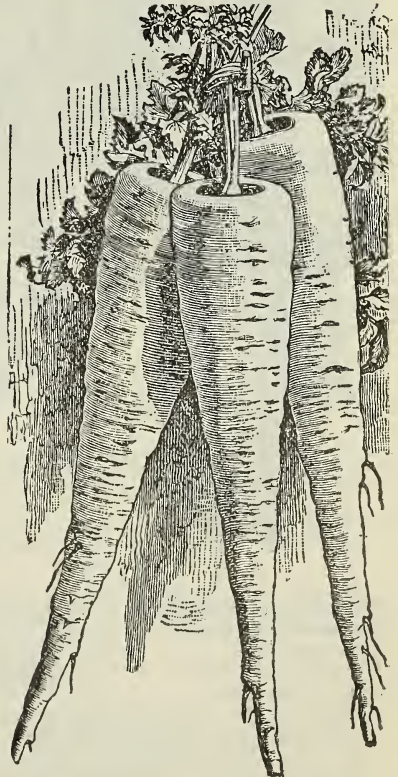
Sugar, Hollow Crown or Guernsey. This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender, and well flavored. It is the best, either for table use or stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

PEANUTS.

Virginia's noted crop. Plant in April or May, in drills three feet apart, placing the nuts twelve or fifteen inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean. If by mail, add 10c. per qt. for postage.

Selected Virginia. A fine productive strain, selected especially for seed purposes. Qt. 10c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.50.

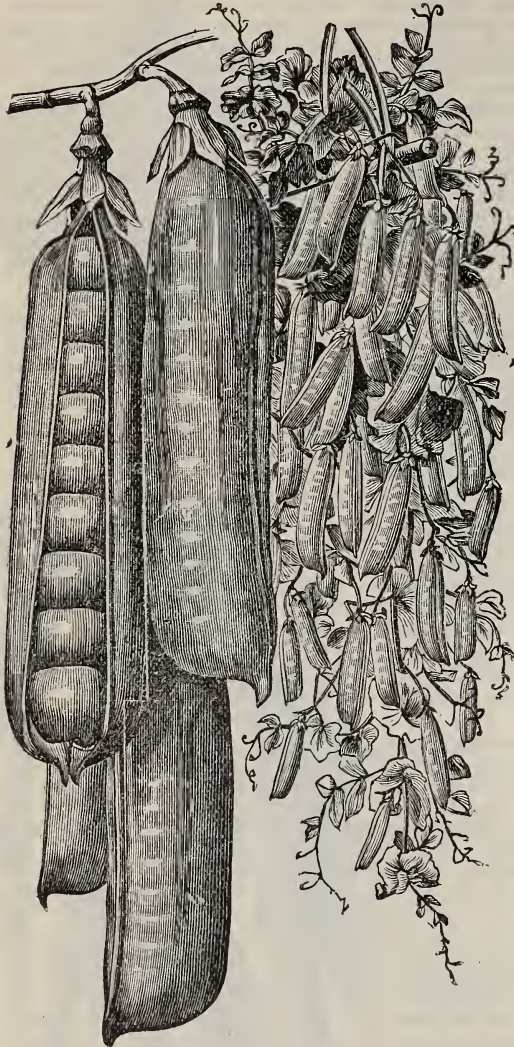
Spanish. This is grown very largely for feeding, the vines or tops making a large yield of excellent and most nutritious hay. If the vines and nuts are pulled up and cured together it makes one of the richest and most fattening feeds that can be grown. The nuts are small size, but thin hull and full kernel, and are produced in enormous quantities. Qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60.



Sugar, Hollow Crown or Guernsey.

PEAS.

In the large trucking sections of the South our early peas have established a splendid reputation, our sales to truckers alone being thousands of bushels every year. The reason is not hard to see. Our peas are grown in the far North, where they attain the fullest development, also receiving the benefit of a climatic change, so beneficial to the pea crop, ensuring early maturity, a strong and important point, which is appreciated by our Southern growers. The crops are carefully inspected while growing in the fields, and every care used to ensure our patrons receiving the earliest and best strains that it is possible to obtain.



Wood's Acme.

Philadelphia Extra Early,
Canada Extra Early,
First and Best,
Rural New Yorker,
Early Hancock.

These are strains of first early smooth peas, which are popular and largely used throughout the trucking sections, of which we offer carefully selected stocks, specially grown for us in the far North, from the best and earliest strains obtainable. Price, 15c. per qt.; 70c. per peck; \$2.40 per bushel.

Wood's Acme. We have never grown or eaten a pea which we consider comes so near to the acme of perfection as this. The peas are large, wrinkled, and of a greenish color, sweet, of splendid flavor, and have all the qualities necessary to make a most delicious dish. The vines are literally crowded with pods, and are ever-bearing to a greater degree than any other pea. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

American Wonder. one of the earliest of wrinkled peas, and excellent for family use. The vines grow about nine inches high, are of strong, robust nature, and remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Culture.—Peas succeed best in a light, rich loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked in rows three or four feet apart and two inches deep. The wrinkled varieties are tender, and should not be planted until the ground gets warm. For a succession, plant every two weeks, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. When grown as a market crop, peas are generally sown in single rows, and rarely ever staked; but when grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow in double rows, and stake the tall varieties with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth hoed toward them two or three times during growth. One-and-a-half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant one hundred feet of drill. Wood's General Crop-grower or Mapes' Complete Manure give excellent results on Peas.

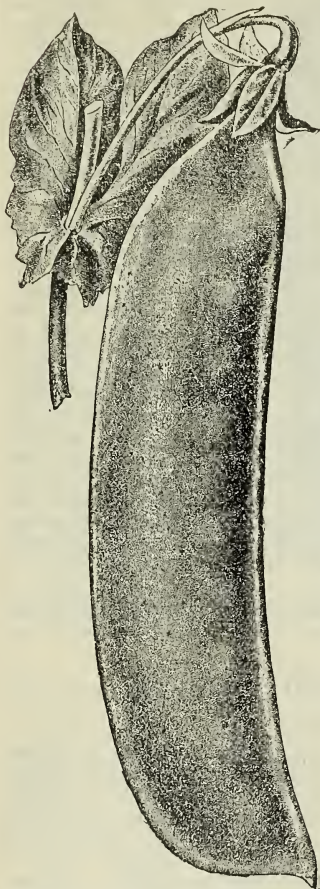
If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior. Since we first offered this sterling pea, a few years since, it has steadily grown more popular each season, and has made for itself a most enviable reputation. The demand has grown to such an extent that we are now distributing thousands of bushels into all parts of the South. Among the strong points in favor of this pea may be noted the fact that they can nearly all be gathered in a single picking, and never more than two pickings are necessary to gather the entire crop. Aside from this, it is the earliest, hardiest, and most profitable of all early sorts. The vines grow two-and-a-half feet high, are strong, vigorous, remarkably productive, and will stand the severest weather better than any pea we have ever grown. Their extreme earliness, hardness, uniformity of ripening, productiveness and fine quality make them an ideal pea for the market-gardener, the best of first earlies for home use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.; bush. \$3.00.

Wood's Extra Early. Until the introduction of our celebrated Wood's Lightning Excelsior, this was the earliest, best filled, and most productive extra early variety in cultivation. It was tested both in the North and the South in competition with the earliest peas known, and each time proved itself superior both in yield and earliness. It grows about two-and-a-half feet high, is very hardy and productive, and a very desirable pea for market or family use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.60.

Alaska. Very popular in the trucking sections on account of its earliness and the beautiful dark green color of its peas. This color it holds long after picking, which, together with its earliness and uniformity of ripening, makes it a most desirable sort for shipping. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

Nott's Excelsior. Although a few days later than the American Wonder, the pods will average fully one-third larger, containing six to eight large peas so closely packed together that they become flattened. For a wrinkled pea they are remarkably hardy, and can be planted almost as early as the smooth sorts. Dwarf in habit, of vigorous constitution, and wonderfully productive, Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.



Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea (half size.)

McLean's Little Gem. A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Of dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.

Tom Thumb. A very early smooth pea, of excellent quality; grows about ten inches high, and yields abundantly. Fine for small gardens. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

McLean's Advancer. An excellent second early green wrinkled variety, which bears an abundance of long, well-filled pods; tender and sweet. Height 1½ feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

Telephone. One of the most productive of the wrinkled peas. Of excellent sugary flavor. Pods of large size, containing six or seven peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Bliss' Everbearing. Matures soon after McLean's Gem, and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.

Stratagem. A remarkably fine pea. The vines are almost completely covered with large well-filled pods. Sweet and delicious. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Pride of the Market. A very productive variety, bearing large and handsome pods well filled with peas of splendid quality. Very popular both for the private garden and market. Height 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown; of a delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Height 5 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

Yorkshire Hero. A superior late pea. The pods are long and well filled; the peas large and of excellent quality. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea. Among the edible podded peas nothing we have ever grown can compare with this when sliced and boiled for ten to fifteen minutes, and served with butter and sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods grow six to seven inches long and an inch-and-a-half broad. Once tried this will always have a place in the garden. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 25c.; qt. 40c.

Large White Marrowfat. A late variety, bearing large, well-filled pods. Very productive, and largely used for canning. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.75.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Similar to above, but more productive; excellent for field culture. Height 5 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel \$1.75.

Canada Field, Black-eye, Black and other varieties of Cow Peas. See Agricultural Seeds.

SWEET POTATOES.

Our seed is grown in Hanover county, Va. This county has a national reputation for producing the finest and best flavored sweet potatoes in this country.

Culture.—Put the potatoes into hot-beds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and water regularly. In May or June set out in rows three feet apart and fifteen inches apart in the rows. The land should be ploughed shallow in order to produce the short, chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash.

Extra Early Caroline. Very early, productive, and of excellent quality; nearly round shape, of a bright yellow color, and shorter than the ordinary varieties. An excellent sort, and very highly recommended. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel prices quoted on application.

Vineless or Bunch Yam. Does not make running vines like the ordinary sweet potato, but bunchy tops of dark green foliage. It is claimed to outyield the ordinary varieties, and makes a potato of excellent cooking and shipping qualities. The bunchy growths of its tops enables it to be cultivated easier than the vine-growing sorts. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50. Barrel prices on application.

Nansmond. The most popular of all sweet potatoes. A large yielder and a fine eating potato. Color bright yellow. Per peck, 30c.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

Red Nose. One of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Peck, 30c.; bus. \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

Hanover Yam or Cluster. A large, round, white variety; quite a favorite in some sections. Yields better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts, but are not considered by many as good quality as the latter. Per peck, 30c.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

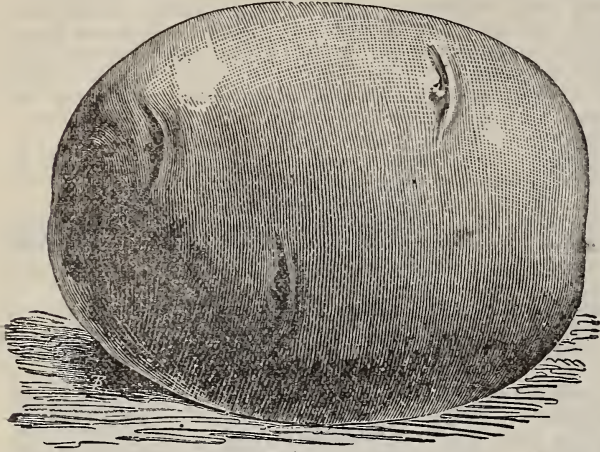
SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May and June. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

If to be mailed, add fifteen cents per one hundred for postage.

SEED POTATOES.

We handle thousands of barrels of Seed Potatoes each season, stocks specially grown and selected for seed purposes, which are vastly superior to the ordinary

market potatoes, which have been so largely branded and sold for seed potatoes in the past few years, and which have as a rule given unsatisfactory results. If you want uniform early maturing crops and large yields, you must plant potatoes which are specially selected and carefully grown for seed purposes. We can supply these selected seed stocks to the very best advantage, and to growers who desire to purchase same in large lots we shall take pleasure in quoting lowest prices on application.



Wood's Earliest Potato.

SECOND CROP SOUTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES.

These give excellent and profitable results, and are proving especially popular with our Southern truckers, a great many of whom are planting their whole crops in same in preference to using Northern grown seed. Second crop potatoes are the result of growing two crops in the same year, the first crop being usually grown from Northern grown seed, and the small, or seed potatoes, selected from same

planted again in July or August. This second crop, owing to being planted and grown so late in the year, has a robustness and quickness of growth infused into them which causes them to excel the Northern grown in earliness, uniformity of yield and quality. Our stocks of these are grown in Eastern Virginia, and are unsurpassed. We can supply **Clark's No. 1, Bliss' Triumph, Pride of the South, Wood's Earliest, Early Rose and Crown Jewel.** Prices by the peck and bushel same as quoted for Northern grown seed. Barrel prices quoted on application.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED. Our stocks of the early varieties of Northern grown Potatoes are principally grown in Aroostook County, Maine, a section noted for producing the finest strains of early seed potatoes grown.

EARLY VARIETIES, AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE, GROWTH.

Selected Seed Stocks; Heavy Yielders.

Wood's Earliest. Reports received from our customers who have grown this variety fully justify our claim for this grand new variety as the best extra early potato yet introduced, and we unhesitatingly recommend it both to our truckers and private gardeners as the best **extra early** variety that they can plant. The potatoes are a beautiful shape, being nearly round, with very shallow eyes; flesh pure white, skin white, with a slight pink tint, splendid cooker, and is one of the best of table potatoes. The yield is heavy, and it produces nearly all large potatoes. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; bbl. about \$4.00.

Clark's No. 1. A very early potato, coming into great favor in our Southern trucking sections. Resembles the Early Rose in shape and color, but much earlier and more prolific, our trial grounds this year showing it far superior to that variety. It cooks mealy, and is of excellent flavor. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.75.

Bliss' Triumph. This is a leading favorite with our Southern truckers. It is round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, of handsome appearance, superior in quality, and admirably adapted to our Southern soil and climate. It is at least a week earlier than the Early Rose, and valuable as an extra early shipping variety. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.75.

Early Six Weeks. One of the earliest potatoes grown. Similar to the Early Ohio in many respects, but earlier; medium size, smooth, skin light pink, shallow eye. We recommend it for early market trade. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.75.

Early Harvest. An extra early potato, beautiful white, oblong in shape, and a large yielder. Its table qualities are excellent, and very valuable as an early market and shipping variety. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.75.

Charles Downing. An old standard and popular variety. It is white in color, of a flat, oval-shape, fine flavor and very mealy; one of the best for table use. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.50.

Houlton Early Rose. The decline in popularity of the Early Rose is largely due to the fact that Dakota Reds and other inferior second early sorts, resembling it only in appearance, are so often substituted for it. For the coming season's trade we have made arrangements to secure some extra fine stock of this old standard, and which will give our customers a chance to secure a stock of what for many years was the best of all early potatoes, both for table and market purposes. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.40.

New Queen. A grand potato, resembling Beauty of Hebron in appearance, color, size, and shape, but much earlier and a heavier yielder, with very few small potatoes. In quality it is excellent, the flesh being pure white and of the dry, mealy texture so much desired in a table potato. This potato will do well in all localities. The tubers will not grow strong in winter like some other varieties. It is a popular market variety, and sells at a high price for family and hotel trade. Peck, 50c.; bush. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.50.

Our Standard Potato Fertilizer and Mapes' Economical Potato Manure produce better yields and smoother potatoes than by the use of stable manure. See back pages of this catalogue.

Beauty of Hebron. An excellent early variety, well-known and very popular. Skin and flesh white; splendid flavor, and a good keeper. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.25.

Early Ohio. The earliest of all the older early varieties and one of the most deservedly popular. The tubers are oval, oblong, round at the seed end. It is an excellent keeper, very productive, and of fine quality. We especially recommend it for Southern shippers. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.75.

Pride of the South. Also known as White Bliss and Howe's Premium; an excellent extra early potato which has come into great popularity; shape similar to the Red Bliss Triumph, color white, with pink around the eyes. It is very early, and will bear shipping when other varieties will not, and for this we strongly recommend it to truckers. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.75.



PARTIAL VIEW OF ONE OF THE FLOORS OF OUR WAREHOUSE,
STORED WITH SEED POTATOES.

MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES, NORTHERN GROWN STOCK.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. This is a medium second early potato; large yielder and of excellent quality. Potatoes large size, regular, white skin and flesh, few and shallow eyes. Altogether, this is one of the best medium early varieties in cultivation. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.25.

White Star. This wonderful yielding variety is the result of crossing the Excelsior with the White Peach Blow. It is medium early or late, of large size, white color, of the finest quality, and is an excellent keeper. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.20; bbl. about \$3.00.

Empire State. A remarkably fine potato, which has proved itself to be rich and delicate in flavor; perfectly free from rot; is never hollow, and cooks evenly through without courseness. It has been extensively tested, and is generally endorsed as being one of the largest-yielding and finest second early or late sorts. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.20; bbl. about \$3.00.

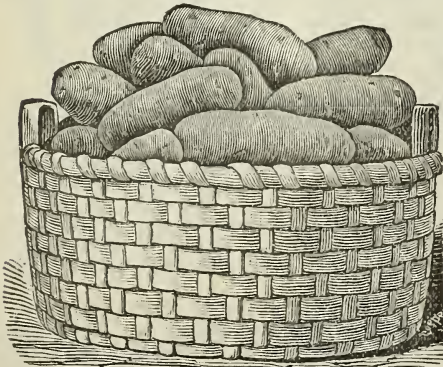
Carman No. 3. A splendid new second early variety, which originated as a seedling by Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*. It is of perfect form, even in dry seasons, and grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are extremely white, no hollow or dark parts, and its cooking qualities are exceptionally fine; a remarkably handsome potato and enormously prolific. It many respects this potato resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is designed to supersede that well-known popular variety. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

Richmond Belle. A handsome second early white-skinned variety of our own introduction. It grows to a large size and ripens two to three weeks later than the Early Rose, but yields much more largely. It makes a splendid winter variety if planted during June or July. It cooks dry and mealy, and is of excellent flavor. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.50.

Mammoth Pearl. One of the most popular second early or late sorts. Its attractive appearance and enormous productiveness make it a favorite market variety. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.15; bbl. about \$3.00.

Peerless. A prime favorite among those who grow for late market, its beautiful appearance making it readily salable. It is a very large yielder, and usually proves a very profitable sort. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.10; bbl. about \$3.00.

Burbank. Of the late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, and is very mealy and of fine flavor. Peck, 40c.; bush. \$1.10; bbl. about \$3.00.



Burbank Potatoes.

PUMPKIN.

Pumpkins make the best of winter feed for all kinds of cattle, and should be largely planted by every farmer. They are usually planted in cornfields to grow with the corn, and it gives a feeling of great satisfaction to have a crop of large pumpkins in the fall ready for winter feed. They are considered a very healthy and most nutritious food for cattle in the winter. In addition to their value as a stock food, they are also largely used for culinary purposes, the finer grained varieties making excellent pies.

Culture.—Plant in Mar, in hills eight feet apart, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure in each hill. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest plants in each hill. One ounce will plant twenty hills; three pounds one acre.

Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin. An exceedingly large variety, well adapted to the South, and one that is giving our customers the very best and most satisfactory results. We were in receipt of a number of letters from our customers the past season testifying to the large and satisfactory crops they made from this variety, some of our customers sending us specimens of the pumpkins for exhibition. The photograph given here is of three of these pumpkins.



Photograph of three Virginia Mammoth Pumpkins grown by one of our customers.

- Notwithstanding the enormous size of this variety, the flesh is fine grained and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.
- Cashaw, or Crookneck.** One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to a large size. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- Large Cheese.** A fine, large, flattened pumpkin of splendid quality. Excellent for cooking. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- King of the Mammoths, or Pot Iron.** An immense variety, which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown. Single pumpkins have been grown to weigh over two hundred pounds. It is round with depressed ends. Flesh of a rich golden yellow color; a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.
- Tennessee Sweet Potato.** Of medium size; creamy white, with light green stripes; flesh thick, fine-grained, dry, brittle, and of excellent flavor. Unsurpassed for pies and custards. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.
- Mammoth Tours.** An immense variety, with salmon-colored flesh of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.
- Connecticut, or Cornfield.** Splendid for stock feeding. Grows to a large size, round, and of a yellow color. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.

RADISH.

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly, and quick growth requires high fertilizing, good culture, and good seeds. Commencing with the first mild spell of weather in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich soil that has been deeply dug. They can also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds, but they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the China Winter or Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

Extra Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe Radish. This is one of the earliest radishes grown, and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller in our markets. In flavor it is mild; crisp, juicy, and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

We Guarantee the Safe Delivery of all seeds mailed or sent out by us. Should any member, too, that we pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates; delivering same at your post-office at our catalogue rates.

RADISH—continued.

Brightest Long Scarlet. This new French variety is a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted out-doors; has a small top, and no neck; exceedingly bright scarlet, having a white tip, making it one of the handsomest. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

French Breakfast. An olive-shaped variety, of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color, scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Extra Early Scarlet Olive-shaped. One of the hardiest and earliest of radishes, and for this reason very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep scarlet color, the flesh rosy and tender. Excellent for out-door forcing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. Largely grown for market, being very early and of beautiful appearance. Color, bright red, with white tip; quality, excellent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Early Red or Scarlet Turnip. A small quick-growing sort, with red skin and white flesh. Fine for forcing and out-door planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Early White Turnip. A rapid grower; has small top and pure white skin and flesh. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Wood's Early Frame. One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than the Long Scarlet and earlier by two days. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Chartier Long Scarlet. A beautiful large radish, of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for out-door culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Yellow Olive-Shaped. Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp and brittle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Golden Globe Summer. Grows to a large size, and as it stands heat well may be sown quite late. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Rose China Winter. One of the best fall and winter varieties. Color, bright rose, white flesh, and of superior quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Round Black Spanish. A fine globe-shaped fall and winter radish. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Excellent for fall sowing and winter use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Long White Spanish. Milder than the Black Spanish. Grows six to eight inches long. Fine for fall sowing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

RHUBARB.

Cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which make delicious deserts, either as pies or stewed. It is wholesome, and should be grown in every garden.

Culture.—In April sow in drills in a shady or moist situation, and when a few inches high, thin out to twelve inches. The following fall transplant to a deep, well manured soil, four feet apart, and protect with manure or leaves. It may be more quickly grown by setting out the roots, covering the crown every fall with coarse manure. Do not gather any the first season, and never allow it to go to seed.

Linnaeus. The most desirable variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. 10c. each; \$1.00 dozen.

If to be mailed, add 10c. each for postage.

SALSIFY.

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Excellent either boiled and served in sauce or made into fritters.

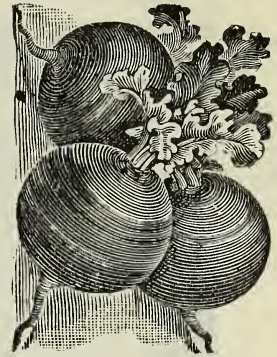
Culture.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 or 6 inches. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 lbs. one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A great improvement over the old sort, growing double the size. Quality, excellent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

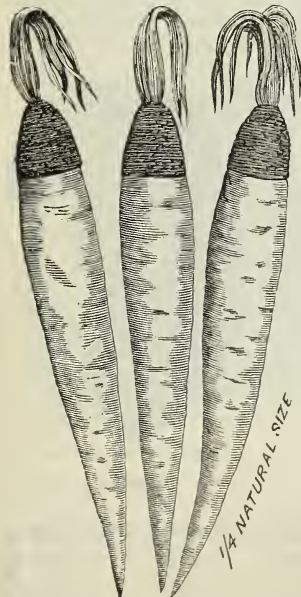
Long White. The old standard sort. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.



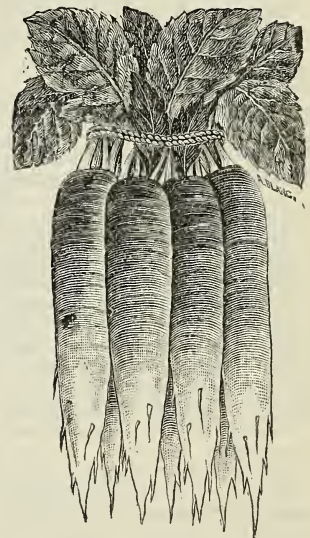
Brightest Long Scarlet.



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip.



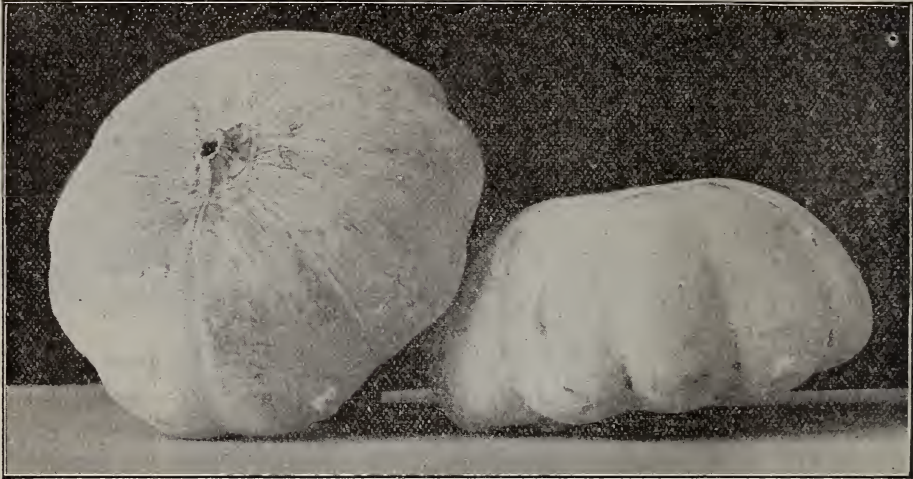
Mammoth Sandwich Island.



Chartier Long Scarlet.

SQUASH, or CYMLING.

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful or two of well rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties four to six feet apart, the running sorts eight to ten. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, four to six pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, four to five pounds to an acre.



Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash.

Wood's Earliest Prolific. For several years this was a source of considerable profit to a few truckers who controlled it, being ten days earlier than any other variety. It is exceedingly productive, 3,600 squashes having been gathered from one thousand vines in a single week. In shape it resembles the Early White Bush, except that the scallops are not as deep; the color is a creamy white. The vines are of true bush form, about two feet high, and of vigorous growth. We regard this as the most valuable introduction in squashes in many years, and is sure to prove a money-maker for the trucker and market-gardener. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Mammoth White Bush. A selection from the Early White Bush, and is larger and more uniform in shape than its parent. It is early, and of a beautiful white color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan Cymling. This is more largely grown in the South than any other sort. It is very early, of a light cream color, productive, grows to a good size, and makes a fine shipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Wood's Everbearing Squash. The great value of this new squash is in its enormous productiveness and continuous bearing qualities. Planted early in the season, it will continue bearing all summer. In shape it is like the Early White Bush. Color, white, but some few of the squashes will have green stripes. It sets its fruit moderately early, and makes vines ten or fifteen feet long. It is best to pick the fruit as soon as it matures, before it gets hard, as in this way it will keep up its enormous yielding qualities until the end of the summer. It makes an excellent table squash, and is also very valuable to grow for feeding to cattle and pigs. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

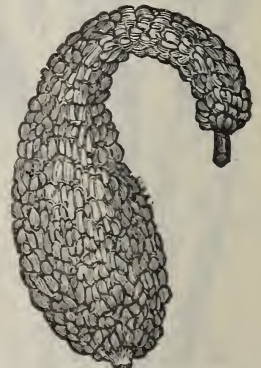
Giant Summer Crookneck. A large variety of the old Crookneck squash; very handsome. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Golden Summer Crookneck. A fine summer sort. Early, productive, of a bright yellow color, and excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Vegetable Marrow. A favorite English sort, maturing fruits ten to fifteen inches long. Boiled and served with white sauce, it makes a delicious dish. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Boston Marrow. A standard sort for fall and winter use. The flesh is of a rich orange color, fine grained, and of finest flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Hubbard. A splendid keeping winter squash, with orange-colored flesh, very dry, and of richest flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.



Golden Summer Crookneck.

POTS FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS.

It has been found very profitable by truckers and gardeners to start seeds of Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, Tomatoes and other early vegetables in pots in frames, transplanting to open ground when the weather is warm enough. We offer small pots for this purpose at the following prices, packed and delivered in depot here:

Diameter.	Per 100.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
2-inch, . . . . .	.60	\$2.50	\$4.50
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, . . . . .	.45	2.75	5.10
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, . . . . .	.75	3.25	6.00
3-inch,	1.00	4.25	8.00
4-inch,	1.60	6.50	12.00

For complete list of other sizes, see page 51.

SPINACH.

Spinach makes one of the most desirable winter and spring greens, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than either kale or turnip salad in our market. Is largely grown for shipping.

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills one inch deep, eighteen inches to two feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Very popular with truckers and market-gardeners for shipping. Best for fall sowing. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 10 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

Long Standing. Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. Ounce, 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 10 cts.; pound, 20 cts.; 10 pounds and over, 15 cts. per pound.

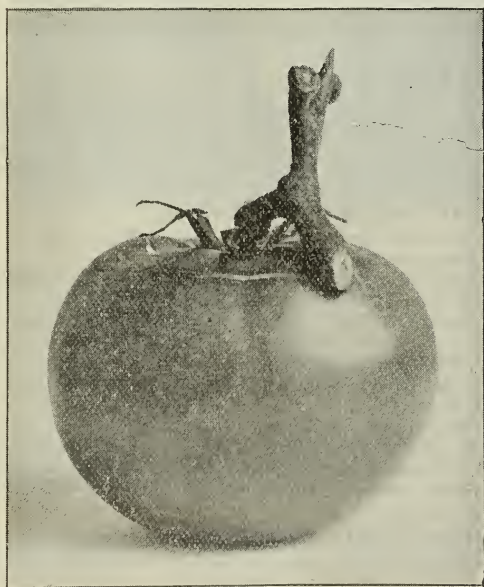
Round Thick-Leaved. Makes thick, dark green, erimped leaves of finest quality. Very slow in running to seed. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 10 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.



TOMATO.

Our tomato seed has attained a splendid reputation for the superior crops it produces. The greatest care is used in growing our stocks to constantly improve the strains, our seeds being saved from the finest and most perfect fruits, which are grown and selected under the care of a skilled tomato specialist, who has had years of experience in handling this particular crop.

Culture.—Sow in a hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on. Wood's General Crop-grower and Mapes' Vegetable Manure are the best fertilizers for this crop.



New Imperial Tomato.

First Early. An extra early tomato, valuable for its extreme earliness, coming in ten days to two weeks ahead of any other sort. The fruits are smooth, round-shaped, bright red, nearly uniform in size and shape; prolific yielder. Plants are vigorous, medium size foliage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Honor Bright Tomato. One of Livingstone's new introductions, which is specially recommended for its solidity and long-keeping qualities. Its table qualities are excellent, the flesh when fully ripe being tender and melting not hard, as one might conclude from the solidity of the uncut fruit. The color of the fruit when fully ripe is a rich, bright red. Before reaching this stage it undergoes several interesting changes. First it is a light green, then attractive waxy white, then lemon, changing to red. It is quite attractive, and well adapted for home use and market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Imperial. A splendid new purplish red sort, perfectly smooth, very solid, and has very few seeds. It ripens evenly to the stem, is a strong grower, and is not subject to crack or blight. Although one of the earliest, it continues to bear large fruits till killed by frost. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Beauty. One of the best for all purposes. The fruits are borne in clusters, are of a glossy crimson color, large size, early, and seldom crack after a rain. A splendid keeper, and fine for shipping, home use or canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Acme. Popular everywhere. Very early, smooth, sold and makes a perfect shipper. Color, purplish; ripens all over and through at the same time, and bears till frost. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

New Stone. As the name indicates, this is very solid and firm. Large, of a bright scarlet color, ripens evenly, and is a good keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

ALBEMARLE Co., VA., April 9, 1897.—Your seeds are first-class; I plant no other.—SALLIE M. RIPPETS.
DUPLIN Co., N. C., April 23, 1897.—I have planted your cabbage seed three years, and I can recommend them to be the best.
B. L. BLACKMORE.

Matchless. This is undoubtedly one of the best main crop tomatoes in cultivation. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf-growing variety, stiff and upright, being self-supporting even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as near together as three feet. Early and prolific. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

Ponderosa, or No. 400. Claimed to be the largest sort grown. Being so large, however, it cannot have the fine quality of the Matchless, Stone Beauty, and other splendid sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Mansfield Tree. One of the largest yielders. Unusually large, solid, of fine flavor, and bright red color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Perfection. Early, of bright red color; perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost. Fine for canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

Favorite. Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly. A good sort for all purposes. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

Paragon. Smooth as an apple, good size, solid, and a good bearer. Fine for family, market, or canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Improved Trophy. The old popular variety, much improved. A standard for size, smoothness, and solidity. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

Pear-Shaped (Yellow). For preserving and pickling; very prolific. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Golden Queen, or Yellow Trophy. Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best of the yellow sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Plum. Fine for preserving and pickling. A good yielder. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

TOMATO PLANTS. Ready in April, but in this latitude should not be set out till May. We can supply Matchless, Beauty, Acme, Perfection, Trophy, and Yellow Plum. Hot-bed plants, per doz., 10c.; 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, per doz., 15c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$6.00.

If to be mailed, add 5 cents per dozen, 15 cents per one hundred, for postage.



Matchless Tomato.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

In their proper seasons, we will have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky, and all grown from the very best strains. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be packed in moss, and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail are at purchasers' risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid laying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered.

If to be mailed, add 5 cents per dozen, 15 cents per 100, for postage.

Early Cabbage Plants. Ready January, February, March, and April. Per 100, 30c.; 1,000, \$2.50.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready June, July and August. Price per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Tomato Plants. Ready April, May, June and July. Hot-bed plants per dozen, 10c.; 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per dozen, 15c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$6.00.

Cauliflower Plants. Ready January, February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Price per 100, 50c.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Celery Plants. Ready June, July and August. Per 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00.

Lettuce Plants. Ready February, March, April, October and November. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Egg Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.00.

Sweet Potato Plants. Ready May and June. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pepper Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz., 20c.; 100, \$1.00. **Hop Plants.** 25c. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Sage Roots. 10c. each; 75c. per doz. **Thyme Roots.** 10c. each; 75c. per doz. **Horse Radish Roots.**

Doz. 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$5.00. **Rhubarb Roots.** Strong roots, 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Culture.—Sow in spring, in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Gather on a dry day, just before they come into bloom, dry in the shade, and put into closely corked bottles.

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Balm. A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Basil Sweet. The seeds and small tops are used largely in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Bene. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Carraway. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionary, and for flavoring. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Catnip. For seasoning. Fine for bees. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.

Coriander. For garnishing. Seed aromatic, and useful for flavoring. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

Fennel. A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Rosemary. Leaves aromatic; used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Summer Savory. Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Sweet Marjoram. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

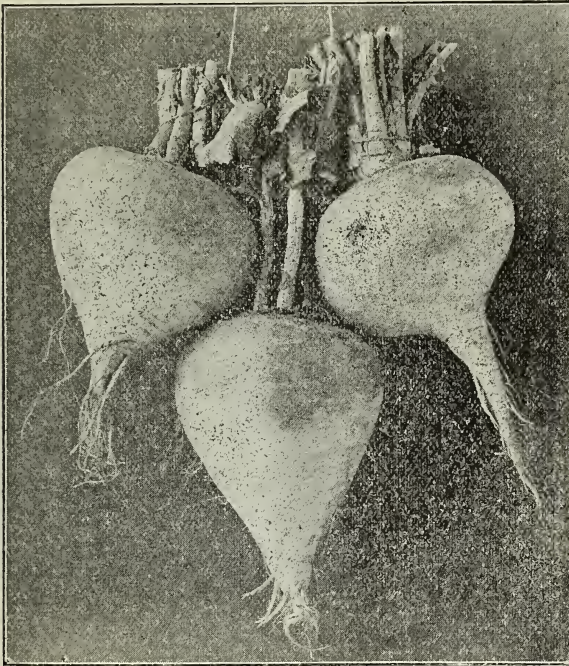
Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Sage. Used for seasoning stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Wood's Turnip and Ruta Baga Seeds.

For feeding to stock alone the use of Turnips should be increased ten times as much as at present.

They cost so little to grow, and make such splendid and nutritious feed all through the winter, that every farmer should provide a liberal supply for his stock. We have given below a short descriptive list, giving the varieties best adapted for the different purposes, whether for table purposes, market, salad, or stock feeding. Wood's Turnip seeds are grown with special reference to their adaptability to the soil and climate of the South, and have obtained a high reputation for the superior quality and yield of roots produced.



Culture.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills two feet apart, thinning out to six inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Ruta bagas should be sown in July and early in August and earthed up as they grow. The early turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow one-and-a-half pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast. The salad turnips require three pounds per acre.

Price in small quantities, 5c. per oz., 15c. per one-quarter pound, postpaid.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES.

	Per lb.	5 lbs. & over per lb.
Early Red or Purple Top (strap leaved). Excellent for table or market, . . . . .	.30	.25
White Flat Dutch (strap leaved). Similar to Red Top, except the top is white, . . . . .	.30	.25
Red Top Globe. Round and handsome; good for market, private garden, or stock, . . . . .	.30	.25
WOOD'S IMPROVED RED TOP GLOBE. A greatly improved strain of the old Red Top Globe; small tops, very uniform, and handsome roots; a splendid sort, either for market or garden, . . . . .	.35	.30
Southern Snow White Globe. An early round white variety of fine quality, . . . . .	.30	.25
Extra Early Red Top Milan. Very quick growing; fine flavor; for table or market, . . . . .	.50	.45
Pomeranian White Globe. A popular main crop sort for market, salad or stock, . . . . .	.30	.25
Large White Norfolk. Largely grown for stock feeding, market, and salad purposes, . . . . .	.30	.25
Large White Hanover. A splendid second early white sort for stock or market, . . . . .	.30	.25
White Jersey Navet. One of the best table and market turnips, . . . . .	.30	.25
White Egg. A pure white, rapid-growing, egg-shaped sort for market or private garden, . . . . .	.35	.30
White Sweet German. A globe-shaped variety of good quality for table or stock, . . . . .	.30	.25
Long White Cowhorn. An excellent white table or stock-feeding sort, . . . . .	.35	.30
Southern Salad Turnip. The earliest and greatest yielder of bright salad, . . . . .	.40	.35
Southern Prize. Fine for stock or winter salad; hardy, and needs no protection, . . . . .	.35	.30
Seven Top. Grown only for winter salad. Very hardy, . . . . .	.30	.25

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid stock-feeding sort, hardy and productive, . . . . .	.30	.25
Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. One of the best for general crop, stock or market, . . . . .	.30	.25
Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. A first-rate globe-shaped table or market sort, . . . . .	.30	.25

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDES.

Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga. Largely grown for stock and table, . . . . .	.30	.25
WOOD'S IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. For fine qualities and productiveness this cannot be too highly recommended. The roots are finer and larger than the ordinary strains of ruta baga; the flesh is rich and sweet. Whether for table use or stock, it has no superior, . . . . .	.35	.30
Breadstone, or Budlong. Handsome medium-sized roots; small neck. Splendid keeper, . . . . .	.30	.25
Large White, or Russian. A white-fleshed variety for table or stock, . . . . .	.30	.25

If ordered to be sent by mail, add eight cents per pound for postage to prices named above, or in quantity of three pounds and over Turnip Seed can be forwarded cheaply by express or freight.

A CROP OF COW PEAS plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. By the use of Cow Peas and Crimson Clover the poorest soils can be made fertile and productive. See Field Seeds.

Celebrated Virginia Tobacco.

We strongly recommend our planters to pay more attention to the Cigar Tobaccos, which are at present selling at such high prices, owing to the recent heavy import duties imposed on same. The indications are that the Cigar Tobaccos will continue to sell at good prices for several years to come. Florida growers who have grown these tobaccos the past season have realized enormous profits on same, and we believe there are soils in different sections all throughout the South which will be found adapted to the growing of these tobaccos. The soils and climate of Virginia are peculiarly adapted to tobacco, and seed grown here under improved methods possesses the highest vitality and finest qualities. Our tobacco seed is carefully grown from the best types of the different varieties constantly improved by continuous selection. Seed is saved only from crown shoots.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco crop, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for a plant bed. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant-bed protected by plant-bed cloth (see page 3) to keep off tobacco flies, which often destroy the plants. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly-manured or fertilized soil in rows three-and-a-half feet apart and three feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, and examining for worms, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible, for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each. One ounce of seed will sow a bed fifty square yards.

One of the best books on tobacco culture, cure, marketing and manufacture that we have read is *The Tobacco Leaf*, by J. B. Killgrew and Herbert Myrick. We can supply this book for \$2.00, post paid. It gives most valuable information, and should be in the hands of every tobacco grower.

Cigar Varieties.

Vuelta de Abajo. The finest, silkiest and highest-flavored Havana tobacco grown. Our crop of this superior variety is grown direct from seed imported fresh each season. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Choice Havana. Very superior Americanized Havana; extra fine. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Sumatra. Makes the finest of cigar wrappers, selling at very high prices. Pkt. 15c.; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$8.00.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A leading cigar variety. Very popular in some sections. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Comstock Spanish. One of the best cigar varieties. Pure Havana seed-leaf, developed by several years planting to a suitable size for wrappers and fillers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.



Tobacco.

SELECT VARIETIES. Price of the following varieties, 10c per pkt., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$2.50.

Improved Yellow Oronoko. This variety has been developed by careful continued selection from the old standard Yellow Oronoko, which has been more extensively planted for the yellow type than any other, and has given better satisfaction than any of the older bright kinds. Our seed of this improved variety is extra selected and recommended with the greatest confidence.

Improved Hester. This is improved by careful selection, and is a superior type of the old Hester. Its product cures more easily to the fine lemon yellow, and produces tough goods with more wrappers.

Improved Long Leaf Gooch. This improved variety is an ideal tobacco for eastern North Carolina and Georgia, and is one of the very best and most satisfactory for growing on light or sandy soils.

White Burley. A favorite with manufacturers on account of its porous and absorbing nature.

Kentucky Yellow. One of the heaviest tobaccos in our list, and of very fine texture. It has averaged one pound to each two-and-a-half plants throughout the field. Does well on red land, but prefers a light soil.

Ragland's Conqueror. A healthy and vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. Ripens early and uniformly, and is easily cured to the brightest color.

STANDARD VARIETIES. Price, Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00. Postage paid.

One Sucker. A popular variety of the Oronoko type, succeeding well in most soils.

Big Oronoko. Has a large, broad, finely-shaped leaf, excellent for strips and dark wrappers.

Sweet Oronoko. Makes first-class plug fillers, and when sun cured, makes the best chewing leaf.

White Stem Oronoko. Greatly preferred in some sections where the finest types are grown.

Blue Pryor. A rich shipper, and superior to the Kentucky Blue Pryor.

Yellow Pryor. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where other yellow sorts fail.

Medley Pryor. A favorite with planters who grow the English and Continental grades.

Gold Leaf. A cross of the Oronoko and Pryor, producing excellent orange and mahogany tobacco.

Stirling. One of the earliest to ripen. Makes the silkiest of wrappers, brightest of cutters, and toughest and sweetest of fillers.

Beat All, or Lacks. Broad leaf, tough and of fine fibre. Good and reliable.

Granville County Yellow. A favorite with many planters. One of the earliest to ripen.

Tuckahoe. Long leaf and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper.

Hycy. A new variety of fine texture and good flavor. A beautiful and desirable variety.

Broad Leaf Gooch. Resembles the Yellow Oronoko, but has a larger leaf. A splendid manufacturing sort.

Flanagan. A variety of the Sweet Oronoko. Used for sweet fillers and mahogany wrappers.

We can supply any other varieties required. Prices quoted on application.

HOW TO GROW BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS FROM SEEDS.

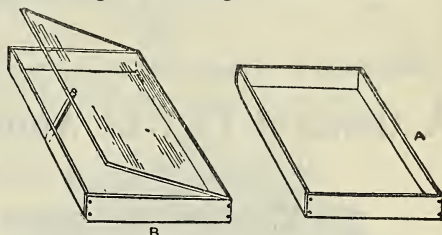
WOOD'S FLOWER SEEDS are strictly high grade, saved from selected stocks, perfectly fresh, and the packets contain liberal quantities. Our Catalogue contains all the best Standard Varieties and those Novelties which we know will prove satisfactory.

GENERAL RULES ABOUT CULTIVATION.

While cultural directions are given on nearly all packets of seeds sent out by us, the following general remarks should be followed:

SOIL.—The preparation of the soil for seeds is very important, as if this is carefully done before sowing, success is almost assured. Do not sow seeds in hard ground, merely scratching it a little on the top, nor should the ground be worked when it is wet. Preparation should be made early in the spring, when the soil is dry enough to easily crumble when worked, and it should be spaded or dug up, and raked fine and smooth, removing sticks, roots and hard clods of earth. If very stiff, use manure, litter or sand to lighten it. If poor, some good fertilizer, such as Wood's Flower Plant Food, or a good dressing of manure should be worked in.

SOWING.—A great many seeds can be started in hotbeds, frames, or in the house in shallow boxes or pans. The boxes should be two or three inches deep, with holes bored in the bottom. We can supply these boxes with or without glass, also flat earthenware pans, prices of which will be found on page 51 of the Catalogue. Fill with good loamy soil (sifted is preferable) to within about half an inch of the top, and sow in rows or broadcast, covering very lightly. Various seeds can be sown in the open ground, if moderately dry, from March till June, according to their hardness, which is indicated by the signs in the Catalogue. This can be done in prepared beds of light rich soil, afterwards transplanting

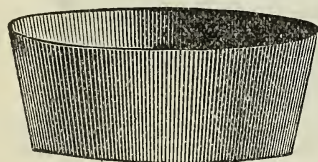


Boxes for Sowing Seed.

to the garden, or they can be sown in the beds or borders where they are to bloom, thinning out or transplanting as necessary.

Very fine seeds should be lightly covered, pressing down lightly with the hand, or a smooth board will do, or, if about as large as Pansy seed, raking in carefully or sifting soil on the top. A good general rule about depth is to cover seeds with soil about two or three times their diameter, always pressing down the soil firmly afterwards.

WATERING.—Water carefully immediately after sowing, using a fine rose pot, or in the house a rubber sprinkler is best, and repeat as necessary. When to water will be learned from general observation and



Earthenware Pan for Seed.

experience, but a good general rule is to give water when the soil appears dry on the top. The soil should be kept damper before the seeds are up than afterwards. In boxes or pots a pane of glass or piece of newspaper will prevent too rapid evaporation, raising or removing altogether when the plants are up. If young plants are kept continually saturated they will damp off, but it is also imperative that they are not allowed to become too dry. In the house or hotbed, air should be given as often as the weather permits, hardening off for the garden gradually; but bear in mind that a sudden cold draught is dangerous.



Angle-neck Sprinker. Price, \$1.00.

TRANSPLANTING.—When the plants are large enough to handle (usually when with four to six leaves), they can be transplanted to the garden if warm enough, otherwise to small pots or set in shallow boxes one inch apart, and shaded from the hot sun for two or three days until well rooted. Always give each plant plenty of room to develop, the distance being determined by the size they usually attain.



No. 1 Sprinker. Price, \$1.00.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Read carefully the following remarks, so that a proper selection of seeds may be made for a succession of flowers throughout the season:

- A.—Annual.** Lasts one year, producing flowers and seeds the first season. They sometimes come up year after year from self-sown seed. Among these are some of the most beautiful and showy flowers, and a selection of various sorts will give an uninterrupted succession and gorgeous display from early summer till frost.
- B.—Biennial.** Lasts two years. Generally bloom the second season.
- P.—Perennial.** Lasting three or more years, usually blooming the second season, and continuing for years.
- H.—Hardy.** Hardy Annuals (**H. A.**) can be sown in open border in March or April, thinning out or transplanting as necessary. Hardy Biennials (**H. B.**) and Perennials (**H. P.**) can also be sown at this time or later in the summer or fall. Started in the fall or very early in the spring, they usually bloom the first season.
- H. H.—Half-hardy Annuals (**H. H. A.**), Biennials (**H. H.****

- B.**), and Perennials (**H. H. P.**) require a rather longer time to establish themselves, and being more tender when young, should, if wanted to bloom early, be started in the house or hotbed. Out-of-doors they can be sown in the latter part of April or first of May. Most **H. H. B.** and **H. H. P.** started in the house bloom the first season.
- T.—Tender Annuals (**T. A.**), Biennials (**T. B.**), or Perennials (**T. P.**)** require about same treatment as **H. H. Annuals**, with more caution as to exposure, keeping in pots longer, and removing outside only when the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas and Smilax should be kept growing in pots, shifting to larger sizes as the growth requires.

Seeds with a horny shell, like Canna, Evening Glory Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glories, should have a small hole filed through the outer shell or soaked in warm water thirty-six hours before planting.

Figures 1, 2, 3 are indicative of the season at which the plants usually bloom, viz.: 1, early in the summer; 2, about mid-summer; 3, late in the summer and fall. Where the blooming season extends, two figures are used, viz. 1-3 means from early in the summer till fall.

WOODS

HIGHEST GRADE FLOWER SEEDS.

Cyrtopict Langt.

On the following pages are the varieties suitable for planting out in the garden and in pots, etc.
A General List of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

For Climbers, see page 53.

Special Discount on Flower Seeds.

To induce our customers to send us large orders for Flower Seeds we offer the following liberal discounts:

ON ALL ORDERS FOR FLOWER SEEDS IN PACKETS select TWENTY-FIVE CENTS WORTH EXTRA for each dollar sent us.

For fifty cents select TEN CENTS WORTH EXTRA.

ON LARGE OR CLUBBING ORDERS we will allow as follows:

FOR \$5.00 SELECT \$7.00 WORTH IN PACKETS.

FOR \$10.00 SELECT \$15.00 WORTH IN PACKETS.

This applies to FLOWER SEEDS IN PACKETS ONLY, and does not include the "COLLECTIONS" offered.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS MAILED POSTAGE FREE AT PRICES CHARGED.

ABRONIA. Pretty trailing plants, resembling the Verbena, succeeding best in sandy soils. The flowers are very fragrant, and especially so in the evening. H. A.—2.

Umbellata. Rosy lilac. Height 6 inches, 5

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple). Beautiful shrubby plants, bearing long, pendulous, bell-like flowers of many attractive colors, richly veined. Strong growers, and suitable for the garden in summer and house in the winter. Height 2 to 4 feet. T. P. 2-3.

Finest Mixed Colors, . . 15



Abutilons.

ACHILLEA. Ptarmica Plena. A very free-blooming, hardy perennial of branching habit. The flowers are pure white, double, splendid for cutting. Height 1½ feet. Useful for cemeteries, 10

ACROCLINIUM. Everlastings, with rose and white daisy like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets. H. A.—2. Height 1 foot.

Single Mixed, 5
 Double Mixed, 5

AGERATUM. Profuse blooming plants, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for cut flowers and fine for large beds in summer and as pot plants for winter. Height 2 feet. H. H. A.—2-3.

Mexicanum. Light blue. Per oz. 40c. 5
Conspicuum. Everblooming white; fine for cutting, . . 5

AGROSTEMMA. (See *Rose Campion*.)

ALONSOA (Mask Flower.) A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Height 24 inches H. H. A.—1-3. Pkt. 5

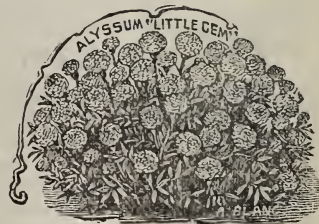
Grandiflora. Large flower, scarlet, 5

ALYSSUM. Free-flowering, pretty little plants for beds, edgings, or winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals, and bloom all summer.

Sweet Alyssum. White. oz. 30c. 5

Little Gem. New, very dwarf, each plant covering a circle of about 5 inches. Per oz. 50c. 5

Saxatile Compactum. H. P. Yellow, 5



Amaranthus. A class of highly ornamental plants many of which are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage, while others are equally desirable for their beautiful clusters of brilliant-colored flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Transplant two feet apart. H. H. A.—2-3.

Bicolor Ruber. Foliage green and dark red, tipped with yellow. 3 to 5 feet, 5

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding.) Long, drooping sprays of red flowers. Per oz. 20c. 5

Salicifolius. Graceful drooping leaves of bright orange red color. Splendid show. 5

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat.) Oz. 30c. Height 3 feet, . . 5

For the meaning of the signs used at the end of descriptions of each variety, see preceding page.

WOOD'S SUPERB ASTERS.

These beautiful and popular annuals are unrivaled for richness of display and profusion of flowers. They are very desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over, and are very useful for cut flowers and bouquets. H. H. A.—2-3.



Semple's Branching Asters.

SEMPLER BRANCHING ASTERS. A beautiful new strain of American Asters which has been brought to a high degree of excellence. The plants are of branching habit, bearing perfectly formed flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Excellent for bedding and cutting. (See cut.)

	Per pkt.
Shell Pink,	10
Lavender,	10
Pure White,	10
Mixed Colors, per oz., 2.00,	10
Collection of three packets, one of each color,	25

IMPROVED VICTORIA ASTERS. One of the finest strains of all. Flowers very large, perfectly double and very rich colors. Grows about 18 inches high. (See cut.)

	½ oz.	Pkt.
Pure White, . . . . .	.50	10
Light Blue, Lovely color, . . . . .	.50	10
Crimson, Brilliant, . . . . .	.50	10
Bright Rose, Pretty shade, . . . . .	.50	10
Violet, Rich color, . . . . .	.50	10
All Colors Mixed, per oz., 2.50, . . . . .	.40	10
Collection of four packets, one of each color,		50



Improved Victoria Asters.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION. A beautiful strain of these popular flowers, having perfectly double imbricated flowers. Splendid for bedding. Height 1½ feet.

	½ oz.	Pkt.
Pure White, . . . . .	.50	10
Pink, . . . . .	.50	10
Glowing Scarlet, . . . . .	.50	10
Light Blue, . . . . .	.50	10
Finest Mixed, per oz., 2.25, . . . . .	.40	5
Collection of four packets, one of each color,		0

COMET ASTERS. A beautiful and distinct class, bearing large, very double flowers, the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum.

	½ oz.	kt.
Pure White, . . . . .	.50	10
Peach Blossom Pink, . . . . .	.50	10
Carmine, . . . . .	.50	0
Light Blue, . . . . .	.50	10
All Colors Mixed, . . . . .	.50	10
Collection of four packets, one of each color,		30



Comet Asters.

VARIOUS ASTERS.

	Pkt.
VICK'S WHITE BRANCHING. This Aster is a strong grower, and blooms later in the season than any other sort. The flowers are large, pure white, borne on long stems, and excellent for cutting. Height, 2 feet,	10
TALL CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. Late blooming, of many beautiful colors. Height, 2 feet,	10
DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. The largest flowering of the Dwarf Asters; very double. Height, 1 foot,	10
MIGNON. An excellent variety for bedding or cutting, bearing large, perfectly formed flowers.	
Pure White,	10
Mixed, All Colors, ½ oz., 50,	10
GIANT EMPEROR. The largest of all Asters. Fine formed flowers of brilliant colors. Very robust,	10
CROWN. Very double, showy flowers. White centres, bordered with rich colors; beautiful,	10
GERMAN QUILLED. (China Asters.) Many beautiful colors. Per oz., 50c,	5
CHOICE MIXED All the best tall sorts in fine mixture. Per oz., 50c,	5

Auricula. Known as Primula Auricula and French Cowslips. A pleasing class of plants, bearing most beautiful clusters of brilliant colored flowers. They bloom for years. Splendid for pots or in beds. H. P.—1.
 Alpine Auricula. Height 6 inches, 13
 Finest Mixed. Gorgeous shadings, 13

Beautiful Asters can be grown in this climate. Our strains are unsurpassed.



Antirrhinum Picturatum. Pkt.

Antirrhinum. (Snap Dragon.) Well known, showy, and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. They are very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. H. P.—2. Blooms the first season.

- Majus. Tall mixed. Per oz., 4c. 5
- Picturatum. Blotched and spotted. (See cut), 5
- Firefly. Bright scarlet, with white throat, 5

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) Useful early summer-blooming plants, bearing odd and peculiar-shaped flowers. They grow one to three feet in height, the stems rising about two feet, and bearing fifty to eighty blossoms of various colors. H. P.—1-2.

- Skinneri. Scarlet, tipped with green. Exceedingly handsome. 10
- Double. All colors mixed, 5
- Single. All colors mixed, 5

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. (See *Globe Amaranth*.)

BALSAM. (Touch me not, or Lady Slipper.) An old favorite, producing large masses of beautiful brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion. Our strain of these is very fine, Camellia flowered, producing the finest double blooms, and are quite a revelation in comparison to the old varieties. Rich soil is required for the finest blooms. H. H. A.—2-3.

- White Perfection. The finest white; double as Camellia. Per oz., \$1.00. 10
- Scarlet. Very double, 10
- Solferino. Striped and spotted with lilac and crimson, 10

- Pink. Rose flowered double, . . . 10
- Double Mixed. Fine strain. Per oz., 5c., 5
- Collection one pkt. of each color, 30



Begonia, Tuberos Rooted.

Begonias.

Beautiful flowering plants for summer bedding or window growing in pots. They are covered the whole summer with beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades, and the foliage is very ornamental. Sown early in the house they bloom the succeeding summer. T. P. 1-3.

- Single Tuberos Rooted. Finest mixed, . . . 15
- Double Tuberos Rooted. Finest mixed, . . . 25

BEGONIAS—Continued.

Pkt.

Rex Hybrida. Beautiful varieties, with handsome large variegated foliage, 25

Vernon. A scarlet variety, bearing immense quantities of bloom, making an exceedingly brilliant effect. The foliage is also very ornamental, first green, when the plants are young, and changing with age until the stems and leaves are suffused with a reddish tinge. Excellent for pots, 10

BRACHYCOME. (Swan River Daisy.) Free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, covered with a profusion of pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. Valuable for edgings and small beds. H. H. A.—2.

Iberidifolia. Six inches, 5

CACALIA. Pretty annuals, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long graceful stems. H. H. A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors, 5

CALCEOLARIA. Gorgeous greenhouse plants producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers in the spring and summer. Colors, yellow, maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched in the most unique fashion. 1½ ft. T. P.—2.

Hybrida Grandiflora. Saved from a choice collection; all colors mixed, 25



Calendula Meteor.

Calendula. Showy free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. They succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and continuing in bloom until killed by frost. H. A.—2-3 Height 1 foot.

Meteor. Pale straw yellow, striped with orange; very double. Per oz. 25c., 5

Prince of Orange. This new variety surpasses in beauty the well known Meteor. The stripes are of deeper orange, and make a brilliant appearance. Per oz. 25c., 5



Campanula Calycanthema.

CAMPANULA. (Canterbury Bells.) Popular beautiful hardy plants, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers. Colors, rose, blue, white, etc. H. B. 1-2. Height 2½ feet.

- Canterbury Bells. Single mixed, 5
- Canterbury Bells. Double mixed, 5
- Campanula Calycanthema. (Cup and saucer.) This is the finest variety, producing plants with large rose, white and blue flowers, resembling a cup and saucer. Mixed colors, 10



Calliopsis, Pkt. or
COREOPSIS. Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 ft. H. A.—2-3.
Golden Wave. Large rich golden yellow flowers with brown centres. Very free-flowering. 5
Mixed Colors. Very rich and showy annuals. Per oz. 30. 5
Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting (See cut). 10

Canna.

Dwarf French Cannas are of exceptional merit for bedding, and are scarcely less valuable for pots in the winter. They bloom continually throughout the season, bearing large clusters of very showy flowers of different colors. Seed sown in hot-bed in January will begin blooming about the middle of the summer. The tall sorts are excellent for centres of beds and back-grounds.

Queen Charlotte. (New.) Color, rich velvety, blood-red, broadly margined with bright canary yellow. Height 3 feet. 10
Madam Crozy. A splendid variety. Orange, with broad yellow edge. Constant bloomer. 10

Coreopsis Lanceolata.
Florence Vaughan. Beautiful yellow, spotted with carmine. 10
New Large Flowering Hybrids. Splendid Mixed. Per oz. 70c. 10
Tall Varieties. Mixed. Per oz. 25c. 5
 For Canna Plants, see page 53.

CARNATIONS.

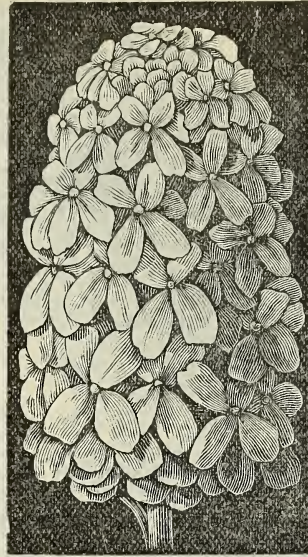
Carnations are general favorites for their delicious clove fragrance and diversity of color. They are excellent bloomers in the garden, and almost indispensable for winter flowering. H. H. P. 1-2. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

[NOTE.—To extend the life of carnation plants, keep the blooms picked off.]

CHABAUD'S PERPETUAL. A new strain introduced by a famous French specialist. It blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. In view of earliness, robust growth, hardiness and diversity of color, it is likely to supercede most of the older sorts. Per pkt. 20
Finest Mixed German. A splendid strain for bedding or pots. 15
Marguerite. This variety blooms four months after sowing the seed. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf, flowering very profusely. Blooms double and ranging through the various shades of red, pink, white, etc. Mixed colors. Per ¼ oz. 50c. 10
Ordinary Mixed. Per oz. 50c. 5
CATCHFLY. (Silene.) A beautiful genus of free flowering plants, producing white and pink flowers. Height, six inches. H. A.—1-2. 5
CENTRANTHUS. Pretty compact growing plants, bearing clusters of small pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H. A.—1-3. Height, six inches. 5
Mixed Colors. 5



Chabaud's Perpetual.



Candytuft.

Candytuft.

Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, the plants being fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. All except one sort listed are H. A. growing one foot high.

Empress. A fine variety, bearing large trusses, pure white, in pyramidal shaped spikes. Extra fine for cutting, or makes a fine bedding plant. Per oz. 50c.; pkt., 5
Crimson. Bright color. Per oz. 30c.; pkt. 5
New Carmine. Free blooming pretty. Oz 30c.; pkt. . 5
White Rocket. White; large trusses. Per oz. 2 c.; pkt. . 5
Mixed Colors. Per oz. 25c., pkt. . 5
White Perennial. A profuse white blooming hardy variety. Blooms early in the spring. Per pkt. 10

CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB. Very showy and satisfactory plants, bearing large, ornamental, comb-like heads of various colors. Excellent for beds or as pot plants. H. A.—1-3. Pkt.
Crimson Feathered. Bears beautiful feather like blooms. Three feet 5
Glasgow Prize. Dark foliage, immense showy dark crimson combs. One foot. 10
Japanese. A handsome variety, having combs of brilliant crimson, cut and ruffled like lace. Two feet. 5

Centaurea. (Dusty Miller.) White leaved varieties. H. H. P. Highly prized for their beautiful white foliage. Excellent for vases or edgings of beds, etc.

Gymnocarpa. Silver foliage, delicately cut. Height, 1½ feet. Per oz. 6c.; pkt. 10

Candidissima. Very white dwarf. Height, one foot. Per 1,000 seeds, 75 cents; pkt. 10

CENTAUREA CYANUS (Corn Flower, Ragged Robin.) H. A.—1-2.

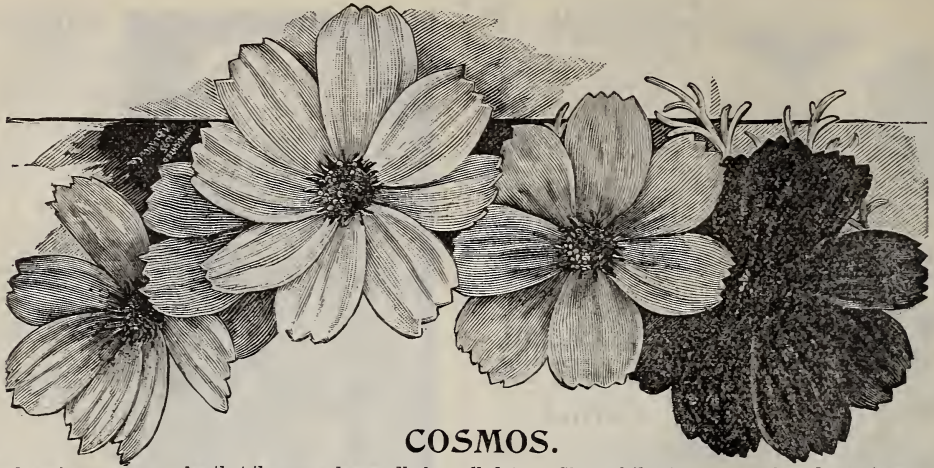
Margarita. (New.) A beautiful large white flowering variety, having a delightful odor. Splendid for cutting. Per oz. 50c.; pkt. 5

Mixed Colors. A beautiful strain of this popular annual, comprising lovely shades of blue, rose, purple and white flowers. Excellent for cutting. Per oz. 25c. 10



Centaurea Margarita.

Chrysanthemums. The annual Chrysanthemums bear no resemblance to the late autumn varieties, but have a beauty distinctly their own. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, have fine, delicate foliage, and produce beautiful daisy-like flowers of various bright rich colors. H. A.—2-3.
Carinatum "Eclipse". A showy variety, bearing flowers of a golden yellow, with a purplish scarlet centre and dark brown disc. 5
Burridgeanum. Crimson; white centre. 5
Double Japanese. H. P. Perennial varieties, bearing fantastic-shaped flowers. Colors mixed. 10



COSMOS.

Cosmos have become so popular that they may deservedly be called the "Glory of the Autumn." The older sorts were thought to be exquisite, but the new fancy varieties we offer will be revelations of surpassing beauty which fairly eclipse anything previously attained. Another feature in regard to these beautiful flowers is the extension of blooming season, which was attained by the introduction of Early Hybrid varieties. All Cosmos are of easy culture, and are almost indispensable for cutting and garden decoration, their lovely blossoms being produced in greatest profusion after most other flowers have succumbed to frost. H. A. Height 4 to 6 feet.

- NEW CALIFORNIA GIANT FANCY.** A new, giant flowering strain, measuring four-and-a-half to five inches across, of surpassingly beautiful colors. Pkt.
- Splendid Mixed, all colors.** 10
- NEW "MARGUERITE."** One of the prettiest and daintiest of Cosmos. The flowers measure two-and-a-half to three inches across the petals, deeply and irregularly lacinated or fringed, resembling "Marguerites." Pkt.
- Finest Mixed.** 10
- EARLY HYBRIDUS.** This new sort blooms one to two months sooner than the older varieties. While the flowers are a trifle smaller than the ordinary sorts, there is a profusion and length of bloom which makes it a decided acquisition.
- Mixed Colors,** 10

- YELLOW.** A new variety of branching and trailing habit; foliage very finely cut. Flowers are one and a half inches across, star shaped, and of a rich golden yellow. 10
- MAMMOTH PERFECTION.** The flowers are double the size of the old, large flowering Cosmos, measuring three to four inches across. The petals are large, overlapping, forming perfectly round flowers, deeply ribbed, and of good substance.
- Mammoth Perfection Crimson,** 10
- " " " **White,** 10
- " " " **Pink,** 10
- " " " **Finest Mixed, all colors,** 10
- MIXED VARIETIES OF COSMOS,** older kinds, all shades, per oz., 5c., 5



Single plant of *Cineraria Hybrida*.

Mixed Flower Seeds for a Wild-Flower Garden.

This mixture contains over a hundred varieties of easy-growing and pretty flowers, which can be sown on all bare spots of ground and out-of-the-way places. It will be found useful for woodland paths, along roadsides, and in fence corners. Places that now appear unsightly can, with a little care, be made to look very beautiful, and will yield a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Sow either broadcast or in drills, and keep the weeds down. Per large pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; 1/4 lb. 65c.; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Beautiful Cinerarias. Magnificent flowering plants for greenhouse or conservatory. Bears large clusters of flowers in shades of white, violet, blue and crimson, the plants being virtually covered with blooms. These are among the most admired and beautiful plants for pots for early spring blooming. T. P. Height 1 1/2 feet. Sow seed in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for next spring blooming.

- Prize Large Flowering Hybrids,** 25
- CLARKIA.** Hardy annuals, producing flowers of different colors, white, rose, red, purple, etc., through the season.
- Fine Mixed Varieties,** 5
- CLIANTHUS.** Magnificent plants of great beauty, which can be successfully grown when sown in open ground in May, in a dry, sunny position.
- Dampieri.** A magnificent shrub, flowers in clusters, drooping, pea-shaped, four inches in length, of a brilliant scarlet, with intense black spots in centre of each flower. 10
- COCKSCOMB.** (See *Celosia*.)
- Coleus.** Popular foliage plants for bedding, edgings, and ribbon gardening. Although perennials, they will attain perfection the first season from seed sown early in the house. The seed we offer is selected from the best strains, and will produce different colored plants of desirable markings.
- Finest Mixed,** 10

Wood's Flower Plant Food.

A concentrated, odorless fertilizer, especially prepared for house or garden plants. It is a wonderful invigorator, making plants grow luxuriantly, giving the foliage a rich verdant color, and producing flowers larger and more freely. A small quantity only is required for each plant, which is best applied on the top of the soil around the plant, as the watering or rain will dissolve it and carry the fertilizing qualities to the roots. It is readily assimilated, and a marked improvement in the plants on which it is used will be noticed in ten days. Full directions on each package. Price, 1-lb. box, 15c.; 2-lb. box, 25c.; 5-lb. box, 50c. Add 15c. per lb. if by mail.

CYCLAMEN. Exceedingly beautiful winter and spring flowering plants for window or greenhouse. The foliage is highly ornamental, and the curious shape and striking beauty of the flowers make it one of the most desirable and admired of all plants for pots. The colors are very diverse and brilliant, and the plants bloom continuously for months. Seed sown in boxes in February or March and transplanted to pots will make splendid flowering plants for the following winter and spring, much better than those grown from dormant bulbs. T. P. Height 9 inches. Pkt. Persicum, Finest Mixed Colors, 10



Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM. (Giant Persian Cyclamen.) Flowers very large and of great substance. Leaves proportionately large and beautifully marked. Finest strain.

- Pure White, 25
- White, with Crimson Eye, 25
- Bright Rose, 25
- Glowing Crimson, 25
- Dark Red, 25
- Finest Mixed, 25

COLLECTION OF FIVE PACKETS, ONE OF EACH COLOR, \$1.00.

Dahlias. These well-known plants succeed admirably from seeds blooming the first season if started early indoors. Many beautiful sorts are contained in the stocks we offer, and there are always some sports which may develop in fine new sorts. Height 4 to 6 feet. H. H. P.—2-3.

- Double Mixed, Per oz. 75c., 5
- Double Pompon, or Bouquet, Mixed, 10
- Cactus, Choice Mixed, 10
- Single, Choice Mixed, 10
- Dahlia Roots, 15c. each; \$1.25 per doz. For varieties, see page 52.

DAISY. (*Bellis Perennis*.) An old favorite, bearing double white and pink flowers in greatest profusion. Sown in the fall or early in the house will produce flowers from April to June. H. P. Height 6 inches.

- Double, All colors mixed, 10
- Double Pure White, 10

Delphinium. (Perennial Larkspur.) Splendid hardy plants, with beautiful, graceful spikes of flowers of many exquisite shades. They are invaluable for permanent beds or borders, or in the corners or edges of the garden. Sown in the fall or early in the spring out-doors, they bloom the succeeding summer. H. P.—2-3.

- Formosum, Spikes of brilliant rich blue flowers with white centre, 2½ feet, 5
- Zalil, A lovely shade of sulphur yellow, 10
- Grandiflora, Pure white; splendid, 5
- Elatum Hybridum, Finest mixed; very showy, 5

Dianthus, or Pinks.



This genus of plants is one of the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and gives universal satisfaction. The plants are symmetrical in growth, and produce a profusion of bloom throughout the summer. Very fragrant and desirable for bouquets. H. A. Height 1 foot.

Dianthus, Pheasant's Eye. Pkt.

DOUBLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

- Chinensis fl. pl. Double China or Indian Pink, Finest mixed colors. Per oz. 30c., 5
- Heddewigii fl. pl. Double Japan Pink Beautiful large flowers. Mixed colors. Per oz. 60c., 5
- Heddewigii Albus fl. pl. Double white Japan Pink, beautifully fringed. Oz. \$1 00, 10
- Imperialis, Double Imperial Pink. Mixed colors. Oz. 40c., 5

SINGLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

- Heddewigii, Beautiful rich colors. One of the finest annuals for show and cutting, 5
- Laciniatus, Beautiful fringed variety of brilliant colors, 5
- Eastern Queen, Magnificent fringed flowers, beautifully marbled and stained, 10

PERENNIAL OR HARDY VARIETIES.

- Pheasant's Eye, A beautiful single variety, clove-scented. Per oz. 50c., 5
- Mrs. Sinkins, Splendid double pure white variety, excellent for cutting, 10
- DIGITALIS.** (Foxglove.) Handsome stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and long racemes of pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., spotted beautifully, resembling Gloxinias. H. P.—1-2. Height 2 feet. Finest Mixed Colors, 5
- ESCHOLTZIA.** (California Poppy.) Showy free-blooming plants, very attractive for bedding. Flowers are of extremely rich and beautiful colors. Height 1 foot. H. A.—1-3.
- Mandarin, Orange and scarlet, 5
- Rose Cardinal, Beautiful pink; wonderfully effective, 5
- Mixed Colors, Per oz. 30c., 5
- FERNS.** Well-known beautiful decorative plants, thriving best in peaty sandy soil. Sow in shallow boxes or pots, barely covering the seed, and keep moist. T. P.
- Choice Mixed Varieties, 15
- FORGET-ME-NOT.** (*Myosotis*.) Popular and charming little plants, bearing delicate blue flowers, which are highly prized for their modest beauty. H. H. P.—1-2.
- Eliza Fonrobert, Large flowering, strong growing sort. Remarkably fine. The central blooms are double, 10
- Alpestris, Blue, 5
- FOUR O'CLOCK.** (*See Marvel of Peru.*)
- FUCHSIA.** Well-known plants of easy culture, having bright pendulous flowers. Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shady situations. T. P.
- Choice Mixed Colors, 25

Gaillardia. Remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers, which are produced in great profusion all through the summer; desirable bedding plants, and excellent for cutting. Sow in April.



Gaillardia Lorenziana.

- Mixed Colors. Per oz. 30c. Pkt. 5
- Lorenziana. Double; fine for massing and bouquets. 5
- Grandiflora. Hardy perennial varieties, bearing gorgeous flowers two-and-a-half to three inches across. Splendid for permanent beds. Excellent for cutting. Mixed colors. 10

Geranium. One of the most popular plants for bedding or keeping in the house. Sown early in doors will bloom the first season. T. P. 1-3.

- Zonale. Mixed colors. 10
- Apple Scented. The leaves are very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep the soil moist. 15
- GILIA. Pretty dwarf plants, bears bright blue flowers, with dark eye; bloom all summer. H. A. -1-2. 5
- Gilia Tricolor. 5
- GOLDEN ROD. (*Solidago Canadensis*.) A hardy, golden yellow perennial, indigenous in a great part of this country, and proposed as our "National Flower." 5



Lemoine's Giant Heliotrope.

GLOBE AMARANTH. (*Bachelor's Buttons*.) Well-known; popular everlasting, which form bushy plants about 2 feet high, and bearing sometimes hundreds of flowers. Colors, white, purple, striped, etc. Excellent as border plants, and the flowers very useful for winter decoration. H. H. -2-3.



Globe Amaranth.

- Compact Red. Dwarf variety, excellent for bedding. 5
- Mixed Colors. 5
- GLOXINIA. Charming greenhouse plants, of dwarf habit. The flowers are produced in greatest profusion—often 3 to 4 inches across—and are of the most exquisite and gorgeous colors, many of which are magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Under the most ordinary culture they bloom continuously for months. T. P. -1-2. Height 1 foot
- French Hybrids. Profuse bloomers. Beautiful colors, 25
- GODETIA. Very attractive hardy annuals, flowering profusely early in the season. Plants are of dwarf habit, flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of exquisite colors, resembling satin. Mixed Colors. 5
- Grevillea Robusta. (Silk Oak.) Beautiful, graceful and delicately cut foliage plants resembling palms. Highly valued as a decorative plant for the house or tropical effects on the lawn. T. P. Height, 3 to 5 feet. 10
- HELICHRYSUM. One of the best everlastings, bearing large double flowers of white, yellow, crimson, etc. Makes very showy and attractive plants for borders. H. A. 2-3. Finest Double Mixed. 5

Heliotrope. Well-known deliciously fragrant plants, useful either for bedding purposes or pot culture. They can be raised from seed as easily as Verbena, blooming the first season. T. P. -1-3. Height, 3 feet.

- LEMOINE'S GIANT. A new strain, bearing immense flowers, often measuring 10 to 15 inches across. The flowers are of all shades, from pure white to deep purple, and deliciously fragrant. (*See cut.*) 15
- Blue. Very dark. 10
- White. Large clusters. 10
- Choice Mixed. All shades. 10
- HIBISCUS. A showy and ornamental plant, bearing beautiful large single flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter.
- Africanus. White with black eye. H. A. 5
- Coccineus. Bright scarlet; showy. H. P., 5

Hollyhocks.

- Stately and showy early blooming plants. Flowers perfectly double, and of great variety of colors. Perfectly hardy, and blooming year after year when once planted. H. P. Sow in May or June. Our strains of Hollyhocks are very fine.
- Double White. 10
- Double Pink. 10
- Double Scarlet. 10
- Double Yellow. 10
- Double, Mixed. Per oz. 60 cents. 5
- Collection of 4 pkts., one of each color, 30c.
- ICE PLANT. Pretty trailing plants, with curious succulent leaves and stems. Fine for hanging baskets. Start in the house or hot-bed. 5



Hollyhocks.

LARKSPUR. Annual Larkspurs are excellent for garden cutting in beds or borders, and of many brilliant colors. H. A. Height, 1 to 2 feet. Pkt

Dwarf German Rocket. Mixed colors. 5
For Perennial Larkspurs see *Delphinium*, page 43.

LINUM. A pretty annual, covered with bright red flowers borne on slender, graceful stems. Splendid for massing, the flowers being borne in greatest profusion. H. H. A. 2-3. Height, 9 inches. 5

Lobelia. Pretty profuse-blooming plants, of great value for edging as well as for hanging baskets or vases. The blue varieties are H. H. P., blooming first year, and should be started in boxes.

Speciosa, Tom Thumb. Blue, low growing. 10
Crystal Palace. Dark blue. Splendid. One foot. 10

LOBELIA CARDINALIS. A beautiful bright scarlet variety, growing 3 feet high and extremely brilliant and effective. H. P. Succeeds best in a moist situation. 10

LYCHNIS. Handsome and useful plants, bearing scarlet flowers which are very showy. Two feet high. H. P.—1-2. Blooms first year.
Chalcedonica. 5

Marigold.

Easily grown and useful garden plants. The African are tall growing, and most striking in large beds, while the French varieties are low growing, and best adapted to small beds, or as a foreground to taller plants. H. A.—2-3

French Gold Striped. Plant of dwarf habit; flowers of a rich macon striped with golden yellow. Very free flowering. Per oz., 50c., 5

French Double Dwarf. Mixed colors, per oz., 30c., 5

Eldorado. Flowers are three to four inches in diameter, imbricated, and very double. Colors from pale yellow to deepest orange. 5

African. Many beautiful colors. Per oz., 40c., 5

MARVEL OF PERU. (Four O'clock.) Well-known and popular flowers; blooms opening only in the evening, or on cloudy days. Colors, white, yellow, crimson, striped, etc.; flowers showy and in great profusion. H. H. B. Blooms first season.

Finest Mixed Hybrids. 5

Mignonette. An universal favorite on account of its delicate fragrance. Good for pots or garden culture, but, to produce the finest blooms, should be in a partially shady situation. If thinned out, will produce stronger plants and better blooms. Sow the seed at intervals throughout the summer for a succession of bloom.

Defiance. A new strain of remarkable size, the spikes often 10 to 12 inches in length. Deliciously fragrant and excellent for cutting. Per oz., \$1.50. 10

Machet. Fine for pots or borders. Symmetrical growth. Very large spikes. Per oz., 7c., 10

Victoria. Dwarf branching variety, with large trusses of deep red flowers. 5

Golden Queen. Of a golden yellow color. 5

Crimson Giant. One of the best large flowering sorts. Per oz., 30c., 5

Hybrid Spiral. A strong grower, producing flowery spikes 5 to 11 inches long. Per oz., 40c., 5

Sweet. Large flowering. Per oz., 20c., 5

MIMULUS. Tender plants, succeeding best in damp, shady situations. Sow early in April in open ground.

Tigrinus. (Monkey Flower.) Bears beautiful blotched and spotted flowers in great profusion. 10

Moschatus. The well-known Musk plant; leaves highly scented; bears small yellow flowers. 10

NASTURTIUM.

Valuable summer flowering plants; the leaves are a glossy green and the flowers of all colors, beautifully shaded. The Tom Thumb varieties grow one foot high, and make very effective bedding plants, blooming profusely the whole summer. The Tall are excellent as climbers and trailing, blooming profusely. H. A.—2-



Empress of India.

DWARF, OR TOM THUMB VARIETIES.

	Height, one foot.	Per oz.	Pkt.
Empress of India. Has dark tinted foliage, while the flowers are of the most brilliant crimson color.		25	5
Pearl. Pure white flowers, fine for contrast.		25	5
Golden King. Golden yellow flowers.		25	5
King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet; dark foliage.		25	5
Ruby King. Crimson flowers.		25	5
Spotted. Beautifully blotched.		25	5
Rose. Soft pink, very distinct.		25	5
Finest Mixed Dwarf. 1/4 lb. 50c.,		15	5
Collection, one packet of each color.		—	30

TALL, OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

Very desirable for covering small trellises or fences, Make splendid plants also for vases. Height 6 feet.

	Per oz.	Pkt.
Von Moltke. Ruby rose, very brilliant.	25	5
Orange. Splendid.	20	5
Large Dark Crimson. Showy flowers.	20	5
Lemon Yellow. Very vigorous; bright color.	25	5
Hybrids of Madam Gunther. Exceedingly brilliant colors, containing many new shades and beautiful and distinctly marked flowers.	30	5
Finest Mixed Tall. 1/4 lb. 50c.,	15	5
Collection, one packet each of the Named Sorts, five packets.	—	20
LOBELIANUM. (Lobb's Nasturtiums.) Very pretty varieties, growing taller than the preceding kinds; smaller flowers, very brilliant.		
Finest Mixed.	20	5
PEREGRINUM. (Canary Bird Flower.) A splendid climber; yellow flowers. Height 10 ft.,	30	5



Various Tall Nasturtiums.

Nertera Depressa. (Coral Bead Plant.) Pkt.

A charming little plant which forms a dense carpet of green close to the ground, and virtually covered with small orange-red or crimson berries. Excellent for rockeries, edgings or vases. It is as a house plant, however, that this gem will be in greatest demand. Nothing could be more attractive than a plant in fruit drooping its dainty foliage over a pot, pan or jardiniere. It captivates the most fastidious, and moreover grows as readily as a weed, even in doors. T. P., 20

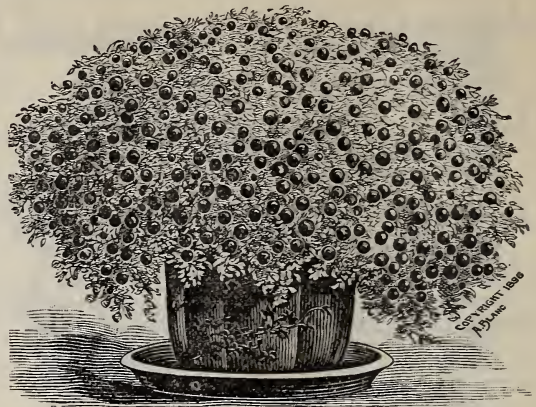
NEMOPHILA. Dwarf-growing plants, bearing in greatest profusion pretty delicately shaped blue and white flowers. H. H.—1-3. Height 6 inches.

Mixed Colors, 5

NIGELLA. (Love in a Mist.) Curious and interesting blue and white flowers, partially concealed in a veil of delicately cut foliage. H. A.—2-3. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors, 5

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) Desirable plants for large beds or shrubberies, having large yellow flowers opening in the evening. H. B.—2-3. Height 3 feet, 5

OXALIS. Splendid little plants, with bright-colored flowers; desirable for hanging baskets, rock-work or edgings. H. H. P.—2. Mixed colors, 10



Nertera Depressa.

PANSIES.

Most of the varieties we catalogue are saved from selected choice flowering plants, and are unsurpassed in quality. To get best results Pansies should be planted in good rich soil, and will amply repay good treatment. Seed sown early in the spring will bloom very satisfactorily in the summer, but blossoms will not be quite as large as if the seed was sown in the fall.

TWELVE BEAUTIFUL and DISTINCT PANSIES IN SEPARATE COLORS.

These varieties are very useful for bedding, in contrasting effect or massing in beds or borders in blocks of distinct colors. Best sorts only offered.



- Cardinal Brilliant brownish red; very striking, Pkt. 10
- Emperor Frederick. New dark red, bordered with orange scarlet, 10
- Emperor William. Ultramarine blue, with violet eye. Very showy, 8
- Faust, or King of the Blacks. Very dark, almost black; distinct and fine, 5
- Fire King. Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy, 5
- Gold Margined. Strikingly beautiful, 5
- Light Blue. Lovely; nearly sky blue, 5
- Lord Beaconsfield. Large eye, shading off to white on upper petals, 5
- Meteor. Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold or silver. Splendid, 5
- Silver Edged. Dark purple, with a distinct white edging. A charming sort, 5
- Snow Queen. Beautiful large satiny white, 5
- Yellow. Bright golden yellow, with dark eye, 5

COLLECTION OF THE ABOVE 12 BEAUTIFUL PANSIES, ONE PKT. OF EACH, 50c.

Pansies in Mixture.

Wood's Exhibition. This choice strain is unexcelled for its varied and beautiful colors. The flowers are very large, of most brilliant and effective markings, and matchless form and beauty. Particularly fine for florists' use or where large show Pansies are desired. Pkt. 25
3 pkts. for 65c.; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

Trimardeau. A remarkably large and distinct class of Pansies, individual blooms sometimes measuring three inches across. Splendid colors mixed Per pkt., 15
2 pkts. for 25c.; 5 pkts., 50c.

German Finest Mixed. A splendid strain, producing large-sized flowers, beautifully stained and blotched, 15

English Show. Flowers peculiarly marked, resembling a face, 10

Odie, or Blotched. Superb flowers of fine form and beautifully blotched with rich colors, 10

Large Flowering Mixed. Embraces most of the separate varieties; very showy. Per 1/4 oz. 25c.; per oz. 7c., 5

PENTSTEMON. Excellent plants for borders. The individual blooms somewhat resemble Gloxinias, most gorgeous colors of purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and striped, and the delight of all beholders. Gloxinioidea. A new annual Pentstemon, which for profusion of bloom and varied and beautiful colors surpasses the perennial sorts. Seed sown early in the house will bloom from July till frost, 10

- Choice Perennial Mixed, 10

Phlox Drummondii. One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds, and continues in bloom throughout the summer. As valuable as Verbena for cut flowers. Sow in April in open ground, or can be started earlier, if desired, in-doors. The double varieties will come more true to type if planted in light soil

- Double Yellow. A new sort, having semi-double blooms which are very pretty, and have a slight perfume, 10
- Double White. A profuse bloomer, and one of great value for cutting, as it flowers at a time when white flowers are especially valuable. The seed produces about sixty per cent. double white blooms, 10
- Star and Fringed. Dwarf growing varieties, bearing brilliant fringed and star-shaped flowers. Exceedingly pretty. Mixed colors, 10
- Perennial Phlox. Excellent sorts for permanent beds, growing 3 feet high. Mixed colors, 10

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX. (Grandiflora.)

- Alba. Pure white. Splendid, 5
- Brilliant. Brilliant rose with dark red centre, 5
- Coccinea. Deep scarlet; very showy, 5
- Rosea Striata. Pink, striped white, 5
- Yellow. Large bright yellow, 5
- Black Warrior. Deep blood purple. Extra fine, 5
- Collection of one packet of each color, 25

FINEST MIXED. A splendid mixture of over 25 Large Flowering Phlox. Per 1/4 oz. 30c.; oz. \$1.00, 5

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. Finest mixed. Most beautiful colors. Per 1/4 oz. 20c.; oz. 5c., 5

PETUNIA.

Pkt.

One of the best plants for bedding, the flowers being large, of brilliant colors, and borne in great profusion. H. H. P.—2-3, Height, 1½ to 2 feet.

California Hybrids. This splendid large flowering strain of single Petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisitely marked colorings. The flowers are very large, deep-throated, and beautifully fringed. (See cut), 15

Double. This strain produces a good percentage of double flowers. Finest mixed colors, 25

Hybrids. Finest mixed. Oz. 75c., . . . 5

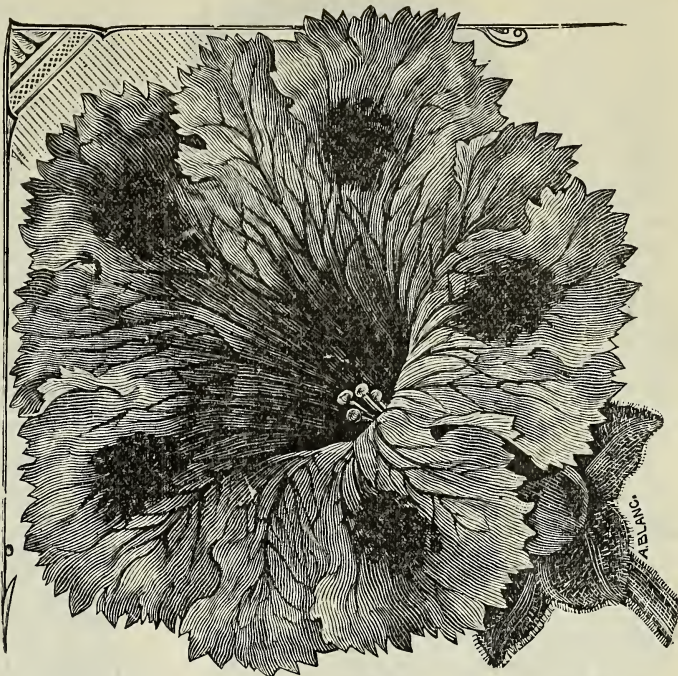
BEAUTIFUL POPPIES.

Poppies succeed remarkably well in the South, and hardly any class of plants afford the same brilliant colorings and showy display as these. Very easy culture, the seed being sown where they are to bloom. The varieties we offer are the best of the class, and can be depended on to produce satisfactory results.

PERENNIAL POPPIES. H. P.

Oriental. One of the grandest of all Poppies. The flowers are extremely large, a rich dark glowing crimson, and the foliage very rich dark green. Magnificent. If sown early will bloom the first year. (See cut), 1.

Iceland Poppies. A beautiful, fragrant strain, which blooms continually from June to October. Flowers resemble crushed satin, and plants will continue to flower for three or four years after sown. Fine mixed, 5



California Hybrid Petunia.



Oriental Poppy.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

Pkt.

Tulip. (*Papaver Glaucum.*) This sterling variety, originating from Armenia, bears, in abundance, large, bright scarlet flowers, which are so dazzling in appearance as to remind one of a bed of scarlet Tulips, 10

New Fayal. Among the most beautiful and dainty of all Poppies, in every conceivable shade of white, pink, red, maroon, etc.; double and single, large and small flowers. Charming, 10

Shirley. These beautiful Poppies are very free flowering and remarkably brilliant in color. They range in color from pale rose to deep crimson and are delicately edged and fringed. Fine mixed. Per oz. 60c., 5

Danebrog. Large, bright scarlet, with a cross in the centre, 5

Umbrosum. Rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal, 5

Collection of one packet of the above beautiful single annual Poppies, 25

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

Cardinal. The plants grow about eighteen inches high, bearing large, very double flowers of glowing scarlet, a striking contrast with the deeply cut dark green of the foliage, 10

White Swan. A splendid new variety, with immense double white flowers beautifully fringed. Oz. 30c., 5

Mikado. (*Striped Japanese Poppy.*) A beautiful sort, having the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Colors; scarlet and white, fringed edges very distinct, 5

Carnation Flowered. Dazzling richness and variety of colors. Per oz. 20c., 5

Peony Flowered. Splendid, large and very double flowers in finest mixed colors. Per oz. 20c., 5

PORTULACA. (*Moss Flowers.*) Succeeds best in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The Double Portulaca is especially beautiful and showy. T. A.—2-3. Height 6 inches.

Single. Splendid mixed from finest sorts. Per oz. 60c., . . . 5

Double Mixed. Splendid mixed from finest sorts, . . . 10

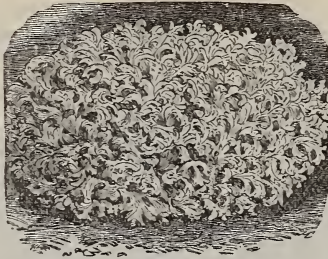
PRIMULA. (*Chinese Primrose.*) Very desirable plants for house or conservatory, blooming during the winter and early spring. The flowers are large and beautifully fringed, of all shades of red, pink, white, etc., and are borne in great profusion. Sow the seed in May or June, transplanting to pots.

Chinensis Fimbriata. Beautifully fringed, choice mixed colors, 25

Nertera Depressa is a beautiful little plant for pots.

PYRETHRUM.

Dwarf growing plants with golden yellow foliage, extensively used for ribbon bedding, borders, and edgings. They are usually grown as half-hardy annuals, although they are perennials. Golden Moss. (New.) Foliage very fine y cut, and so short as to give the appearance of little tufts of golden moss. (See cut.) . . . 15 Golden Feather. Height 9 inches. 10



Pyrethrum Aureum, "Golden Moss." Pkt.

RICINUS.

(Castor Oil Plant.) Luxuriant, rapid-growing annuals with palm-like leaves. Excellent for backgrounds or centres of beds of foliage plants. H. H. A. Zanzibariensis. A new class, bearing gigantic leaves 2 to 2½ feet across, and growing to an enormous size. The leaves are of various colors, green, coppery brown, purple, bronze, etc., and the stems from pale green to various shades of red. Exceedingly handsome. All colors. Per oz. 30c. 10

Sanguineus. Red stalks, scarlet fruit, large bronzed leaves. Per oz. 20c. 5 Mixed Varieties. Per oz. 15c. 5

RHODANTHE.

Fine graceful plants, producing beautiful flowers of various colors. Make pretty everlasting for winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before fully open and dried in the shade. H. H. A. 2-3.

Manglesi. Rose-colored and white. 5 ROSE CAMPION. (*Agrostemma*.) Splendid dwarf-growing plants for dry situations, bearing pretty rose-colored flowers on long, slender stems. Good for massing. Height 1 foot. H. P. First season. 5

Salvia.

Among the most desirable and showy bedding-plants grown. Their brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown early in the house produces better plants than from cuttings. H. H. P.—1-3. Height, 3 feet.

Splendens. (*Scarlet Sage*.) The brilliant scarlet variety so well known. Per ¼ oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.50. 10 Patens. Splendid rich blue, very showy. 15

SALPIGLOSSIS.

One of the most beautiful of flowering annuals, forming strong, bushy plants about 18 inches high, and bearing large, funnel-shaped flowers of many beautiful colors, all exquisitely veined and laced. H. H. A. 2-3.

Choice Mixed Colors. Most beautiful. 5 SANVITALIA. Dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants; very suitable for borders or rock work. Has double golden yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance. Height, 6 inches. H. A.—2-3.

Procumbens. Double like miniature sunflowers. 5

SAPONARIA.

A beautiful class of compact growing plants, producing masses of flowers, which continue to bloom all summer. Height, 1 foot. H. A.—2-3.

Calabrica. Red, very pleasing. 5

SCABIOSA.

The old and well-known *Sweet Scabious* is not cultivated as it deserves. They bear large, perfectly double flowers of many beautiful colors on long, graceful stems, and are excellent for cutting. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1½ feet.

Double Dwarf Mixed. Per oz. 40c. 5

SCARLET SAGE.

(See *Salvia Splendens*.)

SENSITIVE PLANT.

Curious and interesting plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The leaves and branches droop when touched in a most interesting manner. Bears small pinkish flowers in close heads. Easily grown. T. A. 2-3. Height, 1 foot.

Mimosa Pudica. (*Sensitive Plant*), 5

Stocks.

TEN WEEKS. (*Gilliflower*.) All the varieties are desirable for bedding or pot culture. They bear an immense quantity of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet; and are splendid for cutting. H. H. A.—1-2.

The three following sorts are extra selected from pot plants. GIANT PYRAMIDAL PERFECTION. A magnificent race with immense long spikes of beautiful large double flowers. 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Height, 2½ ft. Finest Mixed Colors. Per ¼ oz. 75c. 10

LARGE FLOWERING DWARF. A splendid strain of large flowering stocks for pots or beds. The blossoms are very large and double, and virtually cover the plants. Finest Mixed Colors. Per ¼ oz. 60 c. 10

STOCKS—Continued.

Pkt.

CUT AND COME AGAIN. Improved White Giant Dresden Perpetual, or Princess Alice. Purest double white, of enormous size and extra fine for cutting. The plants grow about 2 feet high, throwing out side branches, each of which bears five rosette-shaped flowers, which the oftener they are cut the better they seem to like it. Per ¼ oz. 75c. 10

DWARF GERMAN. Mixed Colors. As ordinarily sold, 5 SWEET WILLIAM. A beautiful class of free-flowering plants of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders. H. B. 2-3. Height, 1½ feet.

Single Mixed. Many bright colors. Per oz. 30c. 5 Double Mixed. Per oz. 75c. 5

TORENIA. One of the prettiest plants for borders, vases, or hanging baskets. They bloom continually during the summer in open ground, and also in winter in the greenhouse. T. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot.

Fourneri. Blue, with bright yellow throat. 10 Bailloni. Golden yellow with deep red throat. 10

Sunflower.

Luxuriant growing plants for centres of beds or background for other plants. H. A.—2-3.

"GOLDEN BEAUTY." A new double-quilled variety, which, for size and beauty surpasses any sort we have seen. The plants are of vigorous growth, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet, and produce 25 to 35 branches, each branch bearing flowers of striking beauty. The flowers measure 8 inches across, and are extremely double in fact, the petals overlap so closely as to present a perfect interwoven surface of bright golden yellow. Per oz. 40c. 10

"STELLA." A miniature Sunflower covered with hundreds of small, brightest orange, single flowers. Of dwarf pyramidal growth. Fine for bedding and cutting. Oz. 75c. 10

Double Californian. Double yellow variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Per oz. 20c. 5

Mammoth Russian. The giant among sunflowers; immense single heads, full of seeds which are valuable for poultry feeding, etc. Per qt 10c; pk 50c.; bush, \$1.50. (Transportation charges extra.) Large pkt. 5

VERBENA.

Splendid for beds or massing. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late in the fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty, and do not get the rust.

Sow early in house, or out of doors in April. H. H. P.—1-3. New Mammoth. This strain produces blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Per ¼ oz. 60c.; oz. \$2.10. 10

Defiance. Brilliant rich scarlet. Per ¼ oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.75. 10 Dwarf White. Excellent for beds or edgings. Per ¼ oz. 60 cents. 10

Finest Mixed Hybrids. A splendid mixture from named sorts, comprising rich and beautiful colors. Per ¼ oz. 30c.; oz. \$1.00. 5

Vinca.

These make splendid bedding plants for this climate, withstanding heat and drought when other plants suffer. The foliage is very distinct, being of dark rich, glossy green, and the plants bear large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. T. A.—2-3. Height, 3 feet.

Rosea. Pink with crimson eye. 5 Alba. White with rose eye. 5

Finest Mixed. Per ¼ oz. 30c.; oz. \$1.00. 5

VIOLETS. Favorite little plants, producing flowers of most delightful fragrance; popular with every one. Sow seed in March or April in beds, and transplant.

Blue or White. Sweet scented. 10 Mixed. Sweet scented. 10

VERGINIAN STOCK. Well-known, beautiful, free-flowering annuals, desirable for beds, baskets, or edgings; succeeds well in any soil. H. A. 1-2.

Mixed. Red and white. Per oz. 20c. 5

WALLFLOWER. Well-known, hardy plants, producing fragrant flowers of various colors. Blooms early in the season. H. P.—1.

Single Mixed Colors. 5 Double. Finest mixed. 10

Zinnias.

For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing, they are particularly suitable. H. A.—2-3.

Curled and Crested. A new strain of fairly good, fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. 10

Tom Thumb. Very dwarf; excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. 10

Grandiflora. New Giant Zinnias; perfectly double; flowers of finest brilliant colors. 10

New Double Striped. A strain of very fine Striped or Zebra Zinnias. 10

Double Crimson. Tall. 10 Double Golden Yellow. Tall. 10 Double White. Tall. 10 Double Purple. Tall. 10 Double, Finest Mixed. Per oz. 30c. 5

SEEDS OF CLIMBERS.

Most of these attain perfection the first season, and are excellent for covering porches, trellises, etc.

- ABOBRA.** A rapid-growing and exceedingly beautiful climber, producing dazzling scarlet fruits, which form a striking contrast against the dark, glossy green of the foliage. Height, 10 feet. Pkt.
- Viridiflora.** 5
- ADLUMIA.** (Alleghany Vine.) An attractive climbing plant, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. It is perfectly hardy, and continues to improve year by year after once established. A shady situation suits it best. Height, 15 feet. H. P. 5
- Cirrhosa.** (Mountain Pringle.) Flesh white, 5
- AMPELOPSIS, Veitchii.** (Also known as Boston Ivy and Japanese Ivy.) A rapid-growing creeper, with lovely green foliage which turns red in the fall. Excellent for covering walls, out-houses, etc. Height, 50 feet. H. P. Per oz. 25c. 5
- BALLOON VINE.** (Love in a Puff) Very pretty and rapid-growing climber, with inflated seed pods shaped like a balloon. Has small, white flowers, produced in abundance, which make it very attractive. Grows 16 feet high. H. H. A. 5
- Balloon Vine.** Per oz. 20c. 5
- BALSAM APPLE.** A beautiful climber, with ornamental foliage, affording an excellent shade. Grows quickly. Its fruit changes from a golden yellow to a bright red. Far prettier as a climber than the Balsam Pear. Plant end of April. Grows 15 feet high. H. H. A. Per oz. 80c. 5
- BALSAM PEAR.** A very desirable climber, bearing large, prickly, pear-shaped yellow fruit, the flesh of which, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes one of the best and most effective pain-killers and healers of cuts, bruises, etc., known. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A. Per oz. 30c. 5

Brazilian Morning Glory. (*Ipomea Setosa.*) A very vigorous and luxuriant climbing annual. The vines grow 30 to 40 feet high, branching in every direction, and make a very thick shade. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches across, of a beautiful rose color, and open in the morning. Every part of the plant is covered with short, reddish hairs, which, with its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed pods, render it very ornamental and of tropical aspect. Excellent for porches or arbors, bearing its large clusters of flowers till frost. T. P. 10



Bryonopsis.

- BRYONOPSIS.** A climbing annual of the gourd species, with ivy-like, pale green foliage and showy scarlet striped fruit. Very beautiful. Height 10 feet. H. H. A. 5
- CANARY BIRD FLOWER.** A very desirable, rapid-growing, climbing plant, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. Height, 11 feet. 5
- CENTROSEMA GRANDIFLORA.** (Butterfly Pea.) This new, hardy perennial vine is a splendid acquisition. It blooms in June from seed sown in April, bearing profusely its large inverted pea shaped blossoms, which range in color from rosy violet to purple. Makes a splendid, graceful climber, and has a delightful odor. Can be started in the house, or sown in open ground where they are to bloom, 10

Clematis. Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Excellent for arbors, trellises and porches. Soak the seed in warm water twenty four hours before sowing. Hardy perennials.

Large Flowering Hybrids. Flowers over 9 inches in diameter. Fine strain. 10

Flammula. Small, pure white. Sweet scented. 5

- Convolvulus.** (Morning Glories.) Popular and rapid-climbing plants, bearing flowers of the most beautiful colors. H. A. 5
- Major.** (Morning Glories.) Finest mixed. Per oz. 20c. 5
- Mauritanicus.** Blue. Splendid for vases, hanging baskets, or trailing. 10
- New Double.** Very rapid climber; white, with red or blue spot at the base of each petal. 10
- HEAVENLY BLUE.** A beautiful annual Morning Glory, with large, airy clusters of sky blue flowers. Very large, measuring 4 1/2 to 5 inches across. In the morning no lovelier sight can be imagined than this peerless vine, the great profusion of flowers almost rendering the foliage invisible. 10

COBÆA. One of the finest of our summer climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped, purple flowers. It grows very rapidly, often attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet, and spreading out correspondingly. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Start in house and transplant in May. Half-hardy perennial. Scandens. Purple, 10



Cobæa Scandens.

- CUCUMIS.** (Snake Cucumber.) Ornamental climbers, bearing curious fruit. Vines make a luxuriant growth. Plant end of April. 5
- CYPRESS VINE.** One of the prettiest climbers in cultivation. To secure the best results, sow the seed thickly, so as to make a thick growth. Sow middle of April. Height, 10 feet. White or Scarlet. Per oz. 30c. 5
- Mixed.** White and scarlet. Per oz. 30c. 5
- DOLICHOS.** (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing climbers, bearing racemes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by bright purple pods. H. A. Beautiful in fall, Height, 10 feet. Lab Lab. Mixed colors. Per oz. 20c. 5

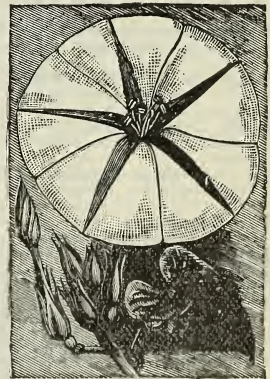
Evening Glory Or MOON FLOWER. (*Ipomea Grandiflora Alba.*) Beautiful rapid climbers, having large white flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, which open in the evening. Start seed in the house and transplant when the weather is warm.

[NOTE.—It is best, before planting Evening Glory seed, to file a small hole in one end through the outer hull, and soak in warm water 36 hours before planting.]

- Hybrida.** This hybridized strain of Moon Flower or Evening Glory comes in bloom from 30 to 45 days earlier, and has all the luxuriance of the other sort, and bears quite as many blooms. Height of 40 to 50 ft. Oz. 75c. 10
- Grandiflora Alba.** The well-known Moon flower; large flowers; pure white. Per oz. 60c. 10

Gourds. A curious genus of climbing plants, bearing fruits of various shapes and sizes, some of which are very attractive and gourd, while others are valued for their usefulness. T. A. Height, 10 feet. The following sorts are 30 cents per oz.; 5 cents per pkt.

Bottle, Nest Egg, Lemon, Orange, New Miniature, Hercules Club.



Evening Glory.

DISH CLOTH. A splendid ornamental climber, and the inner lining of the fruit makes admirable dish cloths, and useful in baths in the place of sponges. Per oz. 50c. 5

- MIXED SMALL GOURDS.** Ornamental sorts. Per oz. 25 cents. 5
- HUMULUS.** (Japanese Hop.) Very ornamental and fast-growing climbers. The foliage is a lively green, and stands drought, insects, etc., retaining its fresh color till late in the fall. A splendid climber for covering verandas, trellises, etc. T. A. Height, 15 to 20 feet. Japonicus. (Japanese Hop.) Dark Green, 5
- Variegated.** A new variegated Japanese Hop, with dark green leaves shaded and marbled with silvery white. Splendid. 10
- HYACINTH or JACK BEANS.** (See Dolichos.)

CHOICE SWEET PEAS.

Sweet Peas are probably the most popular of all flowers grown from seeds. Their graceful blossoms of such exquisite beauty range from chaste white through a glorious display of brilliant colors of every imaginable shade, and are of greatest value for cutting and decoration. For success with Sweet Peas in this climate, it is necessary to plant early and in a position not too sunny. The first of February is not too soon, the weather permitting, and if sown 3 or 4 inches deep will get good roots and be able to stand the hot weather very well. They can also be planted in October, and if protected slightly during the winter with a little coarse manure, will make excellent plants in the spring. The ground should be moderately rich, and well worked before sowing.

These are among the best of the varieties offered, and our prices are put low to induce extended cultivation of this most, exquisite, and fashionable flower.

25 New and Distinct Sweet Peas.

The following list has been most carefully made up of the very best varieties of all sorts that have been brought out in recent years. It comprises the complete range of colors from pure white to dark maroon, and the best varieties of every shading are represented. We think our customers will appreciate this selection, as it saves confusion. Every sort offered is of distinct merit, and we unhesitatingly say that **IT IS THE BEST SET OF TWENTY-FIVE VARIETIES OFFERED ANYWHERE.**

PRICE, ALL SORTS, 5 CTS. PER PKT.; 10 CTS. PER OZ.

Colors—	¼ lb.	lb.
White. —Blanche Burpee. Pure white, of largest expanded form and great substance. Free-flowering, in clusters of three to four on long stems. . . . .	.30	\$1.00
Emily Henderson. Fine white; not quite so large as the above, but a little earlier. Robust growth, expanded, shell-formed flower, white, delicately suffused with bluish pink. . . . .	.20	.60
Flushed White. —Duchess of York. An immense, expanded, shell-formed flower, white, delicately suffused with bluish pink. . . . .	.25	.60
Primrose Yellow. —Mrs. Eckford. A large, perfectly-formed flower of beautifully shaded primrose yellow. . . . .	.25	.75
White with Red and Rose Standards. —Blanche Ferry. Deep pink standards, bluish white wings. Very profuse bloomer. . . . .	.20	.60
Extra Early Blanche Ferry. A selection of the above being the earliest variety grown. Dwarf, compact habit, and free-flowering. . . . .	.30	1.00
Lady Beaconsfield. A distinct and pleasing blending; salmon pink, tinted rose; wings creamy yellow. . . . .	.20	.60
Light Pink. —Eliza Eckford. Standards bluish pink wings delicately suffused and veined with rose. Very distinct and beautiful. . . . .	.20	.60
Mrs. Gladstone. A delicate rich rose pink of good size. Very profuse bloomer. . . . .	.20	.60
Deep Pink. —Royal Robe. Fine, shell-formed flowers of large size; exquisite deep pink, shaded faintest lilac. . . . .	.25	.75
Pink, White Striped. —Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. Flowers enormous, three to four on a stem. White ground, heavily striped and flaked with bright rose. Excellent sort and very profuse bloomer. . . . .	.25	.75
White, Red Striped. —Daybreak. White ground; the back of the standard has a crimson-scarlet cloud, which shows through in fine vein- and net-work, giving a watered effect. Wings flaked with crimson. . . . .	.35	1.00
Invincible Striped. Distinctly striped; crimson on white ground. . . . .	.20	.50
White and Lilac. —Lottie Eckford. White ground, lightly suffused with lilac; the edges of both standard and wings are a clear, heliotrope blue. . . . .	.20	.60
Lavender or Mauve. —Celestial. Delicate lavender blue, wings silvery lavender. Finely-formed, shell-formed flowers. The best of this color. . . . .	.35	1.25
Heliotrope. —Emily Eckford. Superb large flowers, standards rosy heliotrope, wings blue. The flowers assume darker shade with age. . . . .	.25	.75
Blue. —Captain of the Blues. Standard purplish blue, wings, light blue. Large, expanded flowers, and the nearest approach to a true blue. . . . .	.20	.60



Colors—	¼ lb.	lb.
Rose and Carmine. —Splendor. Large, bold flowers of beautiful pink color, shaded crimson. Very vigorous and profuse bloomer. . . . .	.20	.60
Novelty. Rich rosy carmine, suffused with an orange tint. Wings shaded rose mauve.		Choice Sweet Peas. ¼ lb. .25 lb. .75
Claret. —Duke of Clarence. Deep rosy claret, of extra large size and splendid form. Flowers 3 to 4 on long stems. Fine. . . . .	.25	.75
Scarlet. —Firefly. The richest and best of all scarlets. Bold, expanded flowers. . . . .	.30	1.00
Crimson. —Ignea. Superb deep crimson, of large size and perfect form. . . . .	.25	.75
Striped Purple, Brown and White. —Senator. Splendid, finely-formed, large flowers. White ground, heavily striped with chocolate, purple and bright brown. Very striking. . . . .	.25	.75
Purple. —Monarch. Standards maroon purple tinged with indigo; wings velvety purple. . . . .	.25	.75
Maroon. —Stanley. Rich, dark maroon, of fine form and extra large flowers. The finest and most intense dark variety. . . . .	.20	.60

Collections of Sweet Peas.

- All the above varieties are 5 cents per packet, in collections we offer as follows:
- SET COMPLETE, 25 SUPERB SORTS, one pkt. of each. \$1.00
 - SET OF 12 PACKETS, any varieties, customer's selection.50
 - SET OF SIX PACKETS, any varieties, customer's selection.25

Choice Mixed Sweet Peas.

- WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED SWEET PEAS.** An unsurpassed of the above 25 splendid varieties which includes every type and shading. For diversity of color, size of the flowers, and beautiful forms, this mixture is unequalled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., 3 lbs. \$2.00; post paid.
- ORDINARY MIXED SWEET PEAS.** A good mixture of sorts that seed abundantly, mostly elder sorts at a very low price. Oz. 5 cts., 3 ozs. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts., 3 lbs. \$1.00; post paid.
- PERENNIAL, or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.** Come up year after year when once sown. Colors red and white. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

NEW IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES.

One of the grandest climbers of recent introduction. The vines are strong and robust in growth, attaining a height of from 30 to 50 feet, of an almost tropical luxuriance, and very distinct and varied. The foliage is extremely ornamental. Some vines produce leaves mottled and checkered like rich mosaics; many have rich, vivid green leaves; others silver white, some yellow; in fact, a glorious combination of intermingling shades which, even before the flowers open, is extremely effective. But the distinct charm of this new climber lies in the entrancing beauty and gigantic size of its flowers. They measure 4 to 6 inches across, are of good substance, and an almost endless variety of rich colors and exquisite shadings. The solid colors range from white, through pink, light blue and crimson, to deepest ultramarine, maroon and purple. Some flowers are pure white, others cream and gray; some white shaded and tinted. In pink shades they vary from soft rose to velvety crimson; some flushed and striped; others spotted. Many have solid colors with magnificent edges and throats fringed and lacinated, a marvellous range, surpassing any climber in cultivation. (See cut.)

The Imperial Japanese Morning Glories are of easiest culture. Sow early in a warm, sunny situation, in good, rich soil, and give plenty of water in dry weather.

Price, per pkt. 10c.; three pkts. for 25c.; ten pkts. for \$1.00.

Note.—There are various cheap stocks offered of this beautiful climber which are very inferior. Our strain is from selected flowers, and is of very finest quality.

MAURANDIA. A most beautiful summer climber with graceful foliage and elegant and dainty pendulous flowers resembling Digitalis. Start seed in the house and transplant to open ground in May. T. P.—1-3. Height, 10 feet.

Mixed Colors. White, pink, blue, purple, etc. 10

MORNING GLORIES. (See Convolvulus Major.)

PASSION FLOWERS. Splendid, hardy climbers, bearing attractive, curiously shaped fringed flowers, deriving its name from the fancied resemblance to a cross. H. H. A.

Coerulea. Light blue, shaded and fringed. 5
Scarlet. The beautiful Scarlet Passion Vine of California. Very distinct. 15

SMILAX. A charming, tender perennial climber for green-house or window garden. Used very extensively for decoration and bouquet green. Foliage, light green and very graceful. Sow in box in March. 5

THUNBURGIA. A rapid-growing climber, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in great profusion. H. H. A.—2-3.

Mixed Colors. White, yellow and buff, with black eye. 5



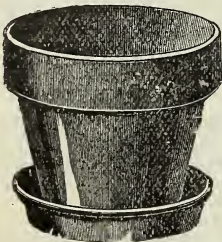
Imperial Japanese Morning Glories

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS. Very Best Quality.

Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered.

STANDARD POTS—Inside Measurements.

Diameter.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.	Diameter.	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
2-inch, . . . . .	.10	\$.60	\$4.50	7-inch, . . . . .	.08	\$.85	\$3.75
2½-inch, . . . . .	.12	.65	5.00	8-inch, . . . . .	.12	1.25	8.00
2½-inch, . . . . .	.15	.75	6.00	9-inch, . . . . .	.16	1.75	12.50
3-inch, . . . . .	.18	1.00	8.00	10-inch, . . . . .	.25	2.50	16.50
4-inch, . . . . .	.25	1.50	12.50	11-inch, . . . . .	.30	3.00	22.50
5-inch, . . . . .	.40	2.75	23.00	12-inch, . . . . .	.40	3.75	27.50
6-inch, . . . . .	.60	3.75	33.00				



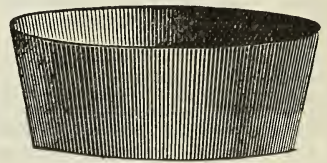
FLOWER POT SAUCERS.

Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100.
4-inch, . . . . .	.20	\$1.25
5-inch, . . . . .	.25	1.50
6-inch, . . . . .	.30	2.00
7-inch, . . . . .	.40	2.75
8-inch, . . . . .	.60	4.25
9-inch, . . . . .	.08	\$.75
10-inch, . . . . .	.09	.90
11-inch, . . . . .	.10	1.00
12-inch, . . . . .	.12	1.20

SHALLOW POTS.

Make similar to ordinary flower pots, but flatter, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns, and other plants.

Diameter.	Each.	Per doz.
6-inch, . . . . .	.65	\$.50
8-inch, . . . . .	.10	1.00
10-inch, . . . . .	.18	2.00
12-inch, . . . . .	.25	2.50



Earthenware Pot for Seeds.

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS.

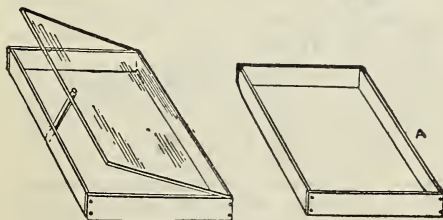
Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for Ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hot-bed.

6¼-inch, . . . Each, 5c.	Doz. 50c.	8-inch, . . . Each, 10c.	Doz. \$1.00
7-inch, Each, 7c.	Doz. 75c.	10-inch, . . . Each, 12c.	Doz. 1.25

SEED BOXES FOR THE HOUSE.

Useful for starting seeds in the house or transplanting seedlings. Size, 16 inches long, 11 inches wide and 3 inches deep. Furnished with glass to cover it and sheet-iron pan to go underneath to catch surplus water.

	Without pan,	With pan,
Without glass, each,	20c.	40c.
With glass, each,	40c.	60c.



B
Boxes for Sowing Seed.

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

Bulbs are, as a rule, as satisfactory as anything planted in the garden. They are very little trouble, requiring no care after being planted, and produce effects unequalled by any other class of plants. Plant in April, as soon as the weather is warm, and take up as soon as the tops have died down in the fall. Store away in some dry place until next spring.



Caladium Esculentum.

Caladium Es- culentum.

(Elephant's Ears.)

Tropical growing plants immense green leaves. Excellent for centres of beds. (See cut.)

Mammoth Roots. 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.
Large Roots. 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.

If to be sent by mail, add 8c. each extra.

Dahlias.

Finest show and fancy varieties, comprising a complete range of shades and varieties.

SET OF 20 FINE DOUBLE DAHLIAS, 15c. each; \$1.25 per doz.

By mail, 20c. each; \$1.75 per dozen.

- A. D. Livoni. Beautiful soft pink shade.
- Arabella. Yellow striped with pink, bronze and purple.
- Bird of Passage. White, tipped pink; beautiful.
- Dandy. Lilac, with dark tip; often nearly black.
- Duchess of Cambridge. White, tipped purple.
- Electric. Large dazzling crimson scarlet.
- Emily. White and lilac variegated.
- Emperor. Scarlet and variegated with white.
- Frank Smith. Almost black, tipped with white.
- Guiding Star. Small, very unique, pure white; free flowering.
- Kleine Domitea. Small orange buff.
- Maroon Beauty. Dark maroon.
- Miss Dodd. Large deep yellow.
- Mrs. Stancombe. Bright canary yellow.
- Penelope. White, tipped fawn, or pink, tipped purple.
- Pioneer. Large deep maroon.
- Queen of the Yellows. Fine pure yellow.
- Ruby Queen. Splendid ruby red, richly shaded.
- Vivid. Bright orange scarlet, fine form.
- W. C. Denzel. Rose, flamed pale yellow, lilac centre.

SET OF THE ABOVE 20 BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE DAHLIAS, \$2.00.

10 FINE CACTUS DAHLIAS, 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

By mail, 20c. each; \$1.75 per dozen.

- Cochineal. Dazzling crimson scarlet.
- Henry Patrick. Pure white.
- Jno. Bragg. Richest dark maroon.
- King of Cactus. Beautiful crimson magenta.
- Lyndhurst. Beautiful scarlet.
- Maid of Kent. Cherry red, tipped with white.
- Mrs. Hawkins. Rich sulphur yellow, tinted red, compact growth.
- Nymphæ. ("Pink Water Lily Dahlia.") A clear distinct shrimp pink, shaded darker on the outer petals.
- Oban. Bright scarlet fawn, prettily shaded.
- Oriental. Salmon; very pretty.

A beautiful class of bulbs, bearing magnificent flowers of great beauty and fragrance. Plant bulbs 6 to 8 inches deep, but do not take them up after blooming, as they increase year by year. Add 20c. per dozen, if by mail.

10 BEAUTIFUL JAPAN LILIES.

- Auratum. The magnificent gold-banded Lily of Japan. Flowers very large, pure white, thickly studded with maroon spots, and a broad gold band through the center of each petal. Large bulbs, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.
- Auratum Rubro Vittatum. A grand sort; pure white with crimson spots, and a burnished crimson stripe through each petal. 65c. each; \$6.00 per dozen.
- Brownii. Immense trumpet-shaped flowers: pure white inside, outside brownish purple. Beautiful either for garden or pots. 65c. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

COLLECTION OF THE ABOVE 10 BEAUTIFUL LILIES, ONE OF EACH, \$2.75.

Mixed Dahlias.

Owing to excessively dry season a great many of our Dahlias did not bloom last year, therefore had to be put in together without labels. This mixture comprises fine kinds, all sorts, but they are not labeled.

10c. each; 75c. per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Add 4c. each extra, if by mail.

Superb Gladio- lus.

The most attractive of all flowering bulbs. They are excellent for mixed beds, but still more gorgeous effects will be produced by massing in large clumps. A succession of blooms may be had all the summer by planting bulbs at intervals from April to June. Add 10c. per dozen, if by mail.



Gladiolus.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
SCARLET AND CRIMSON, . . . . .	.05	.25	\$1.75
WHITE AND LIGHT, . . . . .	.05	.30	2.25
PINK, . . . . .	.05	.30	2.00
STRIPED AND VARIEGATED, .05	.35	2.25	
YELLOW, . . . . .	.05	.40	2.75
EXTRA CHOICE MIXED.			
Finest quality. Two for 5c., . . .	.25	1.75	
MIXED SECOND QUALITY, . . . . .	.20	1.25	

Madeira Vines. One of the most popular climbers and thick shade. Add 10c. per dozen, if by mail. Good Roots. Per doz. 30c.; per 100, \$1.75.

Tuberose. This is one of the favorites, and is very popular as a button-hole bouquet in the summer. We have the improved stock of these, and offer finest quality bulbs. Add 10c. per dozen, if by mail.

ALBINO. A new branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than any other sort. Each bulb throws up from two to five flower stalks, which are sometimes branched, bearing large flowers of purest waxy white. The petals recurve gracefully, which makes the flowers resemble Stephanotis and some species of Jessamine. The color is not so heavy as the ordinary Tuberose. Price, 5c. each; 40c. doz.

EXCELSIOR PEARL. A short, robust variety, producing immense spikes of perfectly double flowers. As we handle immense quantities of these, are enabled to make prices low. Large Bulbs. 5c. each; 30c. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

No. 2 BULBS. All blooming first year. 2 for 5c.; 20c. dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

VARIEGATED LEAVED. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white, which gives it an ornamental appearance. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl; has large single flowers of delightful fragrance. 5c. each; 40c. doz.

LILIES.

- Elegans Incomparable. Richest crimson, spotted with black. Very free flowering. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.
- Elegans Astrosanguineum. Interior rich crimson, outside delicate rose, shaded black. 20c. each; \$2.00 dozen.
- Hansoni. Of unsurpassed beauty and vigorous growth. The flowers are large, bright yellow, tinged with orange and spotted maroon. 65c. each; \$6.00 per dozen.
- Krameri. Beautiful soft rose color. Flowers large and very distinct. Large Bulbs 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.
- Longiflorum. Snow white, very long trumpet. Excellent for garden. 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.
- Speciosum Album. Large pure white expanded flowers, chaste and exquisite. 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.
- Speciosum Rubrum. Pure white, shaded deep rose, and spotted with crimson. One of the most beautiful. 20c. each; \$1.75 per dozen.

For Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, and other Winter and early Spring flowering bulbs, we issue a special Catalogue in September. Send us your name for one now, and we will mail it when ready.

SELECT FLOWERING PLANTS.

We give below a list of the leading and best varieties of plants for general garden and pot purposes, and the prices are very reasonable for first-class stock. These can be furnished only by the dozen and hundred (except where noted), to be shipped by express or freight, as larger plants can be sent and more general satisfaction given to our customers.

READ THIS. Packing is done in light baskets or boxes, and every precaution taken, so that plants shall reach customers in good condition. If sent by express, we guarantee safe arrival; if by freight, the purchaser takes the risk in transportation. By special arrangement, the express companies have given twenty per cent. discount from their regular rates on seeds, bulbs and plants. By clubbing together, customers can take advantage of the hundred rates on plants and reduce the cost of transportation. No charge for boxes, baskets or delivery in express offices or depots in this city.

NO PLANTS SENT BY MAIL.

LIST OF FLOWERING PLANTS FOR BEDDING AND POTS.

Six sold at dozen rates; twenty-five at one hundred rates.

	Per doz.	Per 100.
ALTERNANTHERAS. Ornamental bright foliage plants for edging or ribbon gardening. Height, 6 inches. Red or yellow, . . . \$.50		\$ 3.25
ALYSSUM. Double white, . . . . .	.50	3.25
ASTERS. Choice varieties, . . . . .	.50	3.25
BEGONIAS. Mixed, choice kinds,	1.00	7.00
CALADIUMS. (<i>Elephant's Ears</i>),	1.50	10.00

Cannas. Dwarf French. These make a glorious display of bloom throughout the summer, and are also valuable as pot-plants for winter. We offer the following fine sorts. Height, 3½ feet:
"ITALIA." New giant orchid-flowered Canna of enormous size, measuring six to eight inches across. Color, rich flaming scarlet, with broad golden yellow edge. Foliage luxuriant. Price, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

AUSTRIA. New giant golden lily-flowered Canna of brilliant rich yellow, spotted towards the centre with carmine. Exceedingly handsome. Price, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Queen Charlotte. Crimson bordered yellow.
Madam Crozy. Scarlet bordered yellow.
Rose Unique. Beautiful rose color.
Florence Vaughan. Yellow spotted red.
Charles Henderson. Fine crimson.
Paul Marquant. Bright salmon scarlet. Price, 16c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

	Per doz.	Per 100.
CARNATIONS. Fine sorts, as follows: Helen Keller. White tinged scarlet. Jago. Dark red fine. Mrs. Fisher. Pure white; splendid. Rose Queen. Light pink. Thos. Cartledge. Beautiful carmine. Wm. Scott. Fine pink.		
CENLAUREA. (<i>Dusty Miller</i>), . . . . .	.50	3.50
CHIRONALIS. (<i>Lemon Verbena</i>),	\$1.00	7.00
CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Twenty-five of the best and newest varieties for exhibition or garden culture, including Japanese and Chinese,	1.00	7.00
COLEUS. Choice varieties in assorted or separate colors, . . . . .	.50	3.25
CUPREA. (<i>Cigar Plant</i>), . . . . .	.50	3.25
FEVERFEW. (<i>Golden Feather</i>), . . . . .	.50	3.25
FUCHSIAS. Six fine single and double varieties, of beautiful and distinct colors,	1.00	7.00

GERANIUMS==Fine Stock.

TEN BEST SINGLES.

Price, 10c. each; 80c. per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Copernic. Rost and dark carmine.
Emperor. Light salmon shaded pink.
General Grant. Fine scarlet for massing.
Glorie de Lyonaise. Immense scarlet.
Mad. de Luc. Largest and best pink.
M. Poirier. Carmine violet.
Mrs. A. Blanc. Apricot red, rose centre.
Queen of the Belgians. Pure white.
Souvenir de Mirande. Upper petals white, with pink border; lower petals rose, striped white.

GERANIUMS—CONTINUED.

TWELVE BEST DOUBLES.

Price, 10c. each; 80c. per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Beute Poitevin. Brilliant salmon.
Bruant. Best scarlet for bedding.
Cheerfulness. Light pink.
Ernest Leuth. Violet crimson.
Glory of France. White, carmine centre.
James Vick. Deep flesh, bronze shadings.
Lafayette. Fine pink; very large.
Montesquin. Rose mauve, lilac shadings.
Pocahontas. Pink, margined white.
Rural. Salmon scarlet.
White Swan. Fine pure white.
Wilhelm Pätzer. Beautiful apricot color.

	Per doz.	Per 100.
GERANIUMS. Scented Varieties (Apple Lemon, Rose, and Nutmeg),	\$1.00	\$7.00
" Double Ivy-Leaved,	1.00	7.00
HELIOTROPE. Purple or white,	1.00	7.00
HOLLYHOCKS. Fine double,	1.50	10.00
HYDRANGEAS. Splendid sorts, 25 cts. each,	2.50	20.00
MIGNONETTE. . . . . .	.50	3.40
NASTURTIUMS. Dwarf or Tall, . . . . .	.50	3.00
PANSIES. Choice varieties, . . . . .	.75	5.00
PEONIES. 25c. each,	2.50	20.00
PETUNIAS. Single, mixed, . . . . .	.50	3.50
" Double mixed,	1.00	7.00
PHLOX DRUMMONDII. Assorted, . . . . .	.50	3.00
PHLOX. Perennial. Mixed,	1.00	7.00

ROSES.

Crimson Rambler. The best climbing rose introduced for many years. Perfectly hardy; grows ten feet high, bearing large clusters of bright crimson flowers. 25c. each, 2.50

Yellow Rambler. A new climbing rose, bearing immense clusters of beautiful yellow flowers. It is perfectly hardy, very sweet-scented, and a splendid acquisition. 35c. each, 3.50

Roses for Bedding. Nice stock of best varieties for general culture. Fifty kinds; large, strong plants. 25c. each, 2.00 15.00

Salvia Splendens. (*Scarlet Sage*),80 6.00

Torenia. Blue or yellow, 1.00 7.00

Verbenas. Choice varieties,50 3.25

Vinca. Pink or white,75 5.00

VIOLETS. Sweet-scented varieties 1.00 6.00

Marie Louise. Double dark blue, 1.00 6.00

Lady Campbell. Double light blue, 1.00 6.00

Swanley White. Double white, 1.00 6.00

California. Immense single dark blue. Very free flowering, 1.00 6.00

CLIMBING PLANTS AND VINES.

	Each.	Per doz.
CLEMATIS. Strong, wellgrown; 1 year old.		
Jackmain. Large, rich purple,	\$.40	\$4.00
Henryii. Best large pure white, . . . . .	.40	4.00
Ramona. Large, delicate lavender, . . . . .	.40	4.00
Mad. Ed. Andre. Nearly bright red, . . . . .	.40	4.00
Flammula. Clusters of small white flowers; very sweet scented, . . . . .	.25	2.50
Set of the above 5 fine varieties,	1.60	16.00
AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. (<i>Boston Ivy</i>), \$1.75	Per doz.	Per 100.
COBEA SCANDENS. Purple,	1.00	7.00

	Per doz.	Per 100.
EVENING GLORIES. Large white,	1.00	6.00
IVY. English and German (or Parlor),	\$1.00	\$6.00
MANETTIA VINE.	1.00	6.00
MAURANDIAS. Mixed colors,	1.00	7.00
NASTURTIUMS. Running, . . . . .	.50	3.25
PASSION FLOWERS. 25c. each,	2.50	20.00
SMILAX. . . . . .	.60	4.00
TRADESCANTIA. (<i>Wandering Jew</i>), . . . . .	.50	3.25
WISTERIAS. White or purple, 50 cts. each,	5.00	50.00

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED.

A BEAUTIFUL LAWN ADDS VERY GREATLY TO THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF A HOME.

Fine lawns can be obtained so easily and quickly from our Lawn Grass Seed, and seeding is not only less expensive than sodding, but will produce a much finer lawn, free from objectionable weeds and wire-grass, and forming a beautiful velvety green sward, which, with a little care, will last a lifetime. The following directions are given for those who desire a fine lawn at all seasons of the year:

Preparation of the Soil. To have a successful lawn, the ground must be rich, or must be made so, to start with, and if the soil is poor, it should have a liberal application of **Wood's Lawn Enricher** and well-rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil. Do not use fresh manure, as the weed and hay seeds, which are in all manures, would germinate and fill the lawn with coarse grasses and weeds. The ground should be deeply dug, and all roots, stones, etc., removed and the soil raked as smooth as possible.

Sowing the Seed. Thick seeding always gives best results. Lawn grass seed should be sown after the soil is raked fine, at the rate of about 50 pounds to the acre; or, for small yards, one quart to every 300 square feet (12x25 feet). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, and lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm by batting down with the back of the spade. Lawn Grass can be successfully sown any time after the first of September and up to the middle of April. If it is sown in open weather during the winter it will do well, but it will be a little longer in germinating.

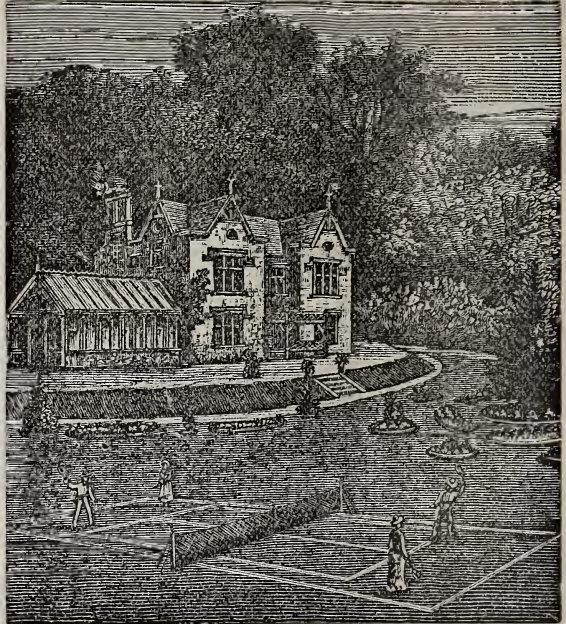
Care of Lawns Afterward. While the grass is young, and even when the lawn gets well set, care should be taken that weeds and coarse grass, which spring up naturally in nearly all soils, do not get possession of the lawns. If a watchful oversight is kept at first, and any weeds or coarse grasses are cut at the root with a knife or pulled up, the lawn grass will soon spread and thicken so that it will take entire possession of the soil, filling it up and interweaving so closely that there will be no chance for weeds to grow.

All lawns should be regularly and carefully cut as often as once a week during the growing season with a lawn mower. Scythes should never be used, as they cut unevenly and cut into the roots, thus injuring the grass, and causing bare spots to appear. Care should also be taken, especially in the summer, not to cut the grass too close; one-and-a-half to two inches is close enough. Where possible, lawns should be well watered during hot, dry spells in summer, late in the evening—never in the middle of the day or in the morning. Care should be taken to give plenty of water. It is best every fall or early in the spring to rake the lawn over very roughly and sow seed on any bare spots, giving also a top-dressing of **Wood's Lawn Enricher** at the rate of about ten pounds to 75 square yards. Lawn Grass is hardy, and does not require any protection in the winter.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS. This seed will form a beautiful green sward in a few weeks' time, and, with proper care, give a splendid velvety lawn the year round. It is especially prepared for the Southern climate, the grass used producing a close, thick, velvety green turf. Most of the beautiful lawns in this vicinity have been made with this seed, and it has been used almost exclusively for forming our new parks and for laying out the beautiful grounds in suburban improvements. Not only will this give excellent results in small plots and large grounds, but is well adapted for tennis courts, golf links, croquet grounds, etc. **Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass** is cheaper in comparison than the ordinary lawn grass usually offered. It is composed of only the best and cleanest seeds, and weighs 20 to 21 pounds per bushel, while other mixtures usually weigh 14 pounds per bushel. Sow three to four bushels per acre, or for small yards, at one quart to every 300 square feet, 12 by 25. Lawn grass should always be sown thickly for best results. Prices: per qt. 25c.; if by mail, 31c.; per lb. 30c.; if by mail, 39c.; 4 lbs. \$1.00; per bus. (20 lbs.) \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS. This grass is the result of careful tests, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for large places where more robust grasses are desired. We have had numerous requests for such a lawn grass for sowing in groves, orchards, and in large fields, the grass to be used for pasture as well as for a lawn. The grasses of which this is composed are not as fine-growing as those used in our Evergreen Lawn Grass, but will be found more satisfactory where constant trampling of sharp-hoofed cattle cut into the turf, and where no particular care is taken to keep the grass in good condition. Specially prepared to withstand the heat and drought which we sometimes experience during summer. Sow 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. Price, per lb. 25c.; 25 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER. This is indispensable for making and sustaining fine lawns, and will rapidly cause the grass to become a beautiful green color. It can be applied when making a new lawn, or as a top-dressing for an old lawn. When making a new lawn, apply it at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre, or 6 lbs. for a lot 12 x 25 (300) feet. Sow it and rake well into the soil before the seed is sown. As a top-dressing for an old lawn, sow it at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre, or 4 lbs. per 300 square feet. Per 5-lb. box, 30c.; 10-lb. bag, 50c.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.25.



T. W. WOOD & SONS HIGH-GRADE FARM SEEDS

Our Farm Seed Department has attained very large proportions in the last few years, and our business in farm seeds is to-day one of the largest in the United States. This success is due to our constant, unwavering purpose to supply High Grade Seeds at as reasonable prices as good seeds can be sold.

In farm seeds our highest grade seeds will hereafter be sent out only as **Wood's Trade Mark Brand**, with our trade-mark label or brand on each package. This brand will appear as follows:

Our customers will please note this, and remember that this brand appearing upon a bag, barrel or package unopened, and the seal unbroken, means that it contains the highest grade seeds obtainable. This brand will not be used upon the ordinary commercial grades of seeds known as Choice and Prime, which we sell, and which we supply in very large quantities to merchants. There are, of course, lower grades of field seeds (Grass and Clover seeds principally) handled by other dealers than Choice and Prime, such as "Good," "Fair," etc.; but it would be poor economy to purchase these low grades under any circumstances or at any price. Low grades of seeds means either a low percentage of germination, frequently as low as thirty or forty per cent., or it means that the seeds are mixed or contain objectionable weed seeds. Farmers will always find that it is the seeds obtainable, and this they can always rely



on by purchasing **Wood's Trade Mark Brand**.

PRICES OF FARM SEEDS FLUCTUATE, especially Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Oats, Cow Peas, Millet Seed and Seed Potatoes. The prices in this catalogue are those existing at the time this catalogue is issued, and about as we expect values to rule throughout the season. Should prices change, either higher or lower, we will always charge our customers prices existing when the order is received, or we will take pleasure in quoting existing prices on any seeds at any time upon request.

OUR FALL CATALOGUE, which is issued in August, contains descriptions and information about Seed. Wheat and all seeds, plants, bulbs, etc., for fall planting. Our Fall Catalogue is not as generally distributed as our Annual Descriptive Catalogue, and any one desiring to receive a copy is requested to advise us, when we will cheerfully mail same when issued.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

For an early and large-yielding forage crop, to be sown during the winter and early spring, these are rapidly coming into general favor wherever grown. They can be sown in open weather during December, January, February, and March, and make large yields of the most nutritious food, which can be used either green or cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to the Cow Peas. They can be sown alone at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels to the acre, but a light seeding of oats, rye or barley will increase the yield and help to support the pea vines when the crop comes to maturity. The crop is ready for cutting in May and June, and cures easily and makes splendid hay. We strongly recommend this crop for supplying a large yield of most nutritious early feed. Price, \$1 per bush.; cotton bags holding 2 bush. each, 15c. extra. Special prices quoted on large lots.



Canada Field Peas.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

GRASSES and CLOVERS are the most satisfactory crops that are grown on the farm. Land that is sown in grass is a continual source of income, and with a little care and management will improve and increase in yield year after year. Nearly all the lands in this section, and indeed, the greater part of the lands throughout the South, are capable of being put into condition so as to be sown in grass to last for a number of years. It is, however, useless to sow land in grass, with the idea of permanency, that is not in good heart, or does not contain a good deal of vegetable matter or manure for the grass to feed upon. Grass is a constant feeder, and requires a good foundation to start on, and if the fields are to be maintained in continual producing the winter with manure, or a suitable fertilizer applied in the early spring. The droppings from animals grazing on the grass will help considerably to keep up the productiveness, but it will be found beneficial to supplement this with an occasional top-dressing, at least every two years, of Wood's Pure Animal Bone Meal, or our Grain and Grass Fertilizer, at the rate of about 300 pounds per acre. A top-dressing of Land Plaster, at the rate of 150 pounds per acre, applied early in the spring, is also of decided benefit.

There is hardly any of our Southern lands but what can be brought up to a condition to seed in grass, by the use of fertilizing or soil-improving crops, such as Crimson Clover, Red Clover, or Cow Peas. The readiness with which our soils improve under proper systems of cultivation should make our Southern section one of the richest agricultural sections of this country. We have the advantages in climates, nearness to the seaboard, facilities for reaching the great markets, and other advantages which are not surpassed in this entire country, and if our farmers will continue to pay the attention to the grass, forage, and soil-improving crops, that their importance demands, it can only result in a vastly improved condition of our entire agricultural interests.

GRASSES FOR DIFFERENT SOILS AND SITUATIONS.

Wood's Celebrated Grass and Clover Mixtures, described on pages 62, 63, are specially put up in suitable proportions from the different grasses and clovers which are adapted for the purposes for which they are recommended. It is a well-established fact that the lands sown in a variety of grasses and clovers which are suited to those soils, produce much more grazing and much larger yields of hay than where only one or two grasses or clovers are used. The results from the use of our mixtures have been most satisfactory to our customers, causing our trade in same to assume very large proportions. We also give under the heading of the different varieties of Grasses and Clovers, full information regarding their suitability to different soils, and whether best adapted for grazing or hay, and much other information regarding them, so as to enable our customers to intelligently select the grasses that will suit their soils best. We shall at any time take pleasure in aiding our customers in this respect, and will cheerfully answer any inquiries which may be made at any time.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

SOWING THE SEED.

It is most important that the land be clean, finely pulverized, and of good tilth when seed is sown. Land should be lightly harrowed immediately before sowing grass seed, and after sowing should be covered with a very light harrow, or a brush-drawn harrow is probably best. Rolling the ground after seeding is also of decided benefit, provided the soil is not wet.

The best time for seeding grass in the South is the latter part of February and during March, or early in April; and in the fall in the months of September and October. The best results are obtained by sowing grass seed alone, without grain, although it gives very good results when sown with a light seeding of grain, especially in the spring. The quantities of seed to be sown to the acre are given under descriptions of different varieties of grass. In sowing, it is best to mark off the land in such width as can be conveniently sown, dividing the seed for such portion, sowing one-half in going one way over that portion of the land, then returning the same way sowing the other half, so that it is spread uniformly all over the field. It is important that grass seeds be covered carefully, to a depth of not more than half an inch. Clover and some of the larger seeds will germinate and grow at the depth of an inch.

Begin right.—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS.—End right.

CARE OF PASTURES AND MEADOWS.

Land used for pasture yields more nourishment than where the grass is mowed off. Young shoots are more nourishing and digestible than the dry grass. Care should be used, both in pastures and meadows, never to graze or cut grass too close. Especially should this be the case in dry spells in the summer. There is great injury from this cause. Cattle and sheep especially, should not be put on the grass too early in the spring, before the grass has commenced to grow.

It is preferable to mow grass the first season, instead of pasturing. It is very beneficial to top-dress meadows and pastures with well-rotted manure during the winter, or Wood's Pure Animal Bone, or suitable grass fertilizer during the early spring. With careful management and judicious manuring, meadows and pastures will last for years and yield double the quantity of feed. Grass for hay should always be cut before the seed ripens, otherwise it not only makes an inferior quality of hay, but also takes much more strength from the ground.

GRASS SEEDS.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Avena Elatior*.) This perennial is an excellent deep-rooting grass, and has proved itself to be one of the most valuable hay and pasturage grasses for the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as Timothy, and is not nearly so hard on the soil. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing by analysis more flesh and muscle-forming materials than Timothy, but is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives good results with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. It succeeds well on almost any soil, but for poor, dry and sandy soils it is superior to most others. Sow in February, March or April, or in the fall, at the rate of two to three bushels per acre. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand**: Per lb. 18c.; per bushel of 11 lbs., about \$1.50. Current prices quoted on application.

Orchard Grass. (*Dactylis Glomerata*.) This is a well-known and valuable grass, either for hay or pasture. It succeeds well on most soils, but does best on loamy or moderately stiff soils, but not very wet. It comes early in the spring, and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth, and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and does well mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, which ripen at the same time. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed ripens. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if by itself; or one bushel Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat, and five pounds of Clover make a fine mixture. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand**: Per lb. 15c.; per bus. of 14 lbs., about \$1.60.

Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium Perene*.) A quick-growing, very early-maturing grass, best adapted to strong, rich, moist clay soils, on which soils it will last several years. It furnishes good grazing and hay,

but as it does not root very deeply, does not stand drought so well as some other grasses; does very well in mixture with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. When sown by itself, sow thirty pounds per acre in spring or fall. Per lb. 12c.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about \$1.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis*.) A fine grass, which succeeds best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and other soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is much the best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. Sow in the spring or fall. Fancy seed, per lb. 20c.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about \$1.40. Extra clean seed, about \$1.00 per bushel.

Timothy. (*Phleum Pratense*.) This makes one of the most popular and salable of hay grasses, but is not so nutritious as is generally believed, a good many of the other grasses and all the clovers standing higher than it in nutritive value, according to chemical analysis. Timothy is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loams, low lands, or in mountainous districts, although it will do well



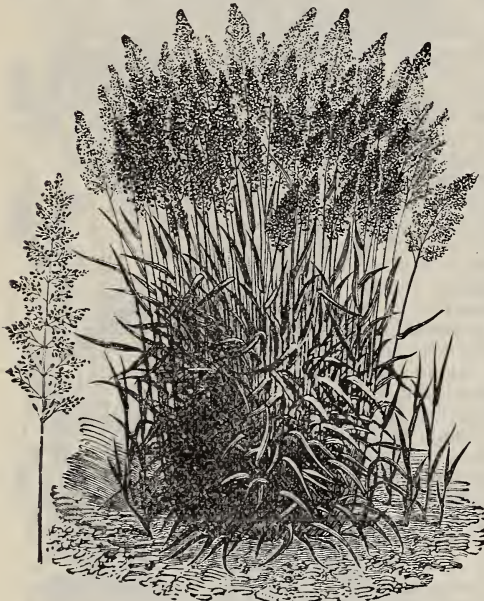
Timothy.



Orchard Grass.

on any good, stiff loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed nearly as well, however, as other grasses on soils of a sandy or light loamy texture; Orchard Grass and Tall Meadow Oat Grass will

give much better results on this class of soils. Owing to the fact that it does not root deeply, Timothy is more easily affected by drought than other grasses, and it is not of much value for pasturage at any time. Other grasses will easily outyield it in this respect. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one-and-a-half to three tons per acre. It should be cut before the seed fully ripens if wanted for hay, but the quality of Timothy deteriorates less than any other grass if the seed is allowed to ripen. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common Red Clover with Timothy is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue are excellent grasses to sow with Timothy on low grounds if hay and pasturage are both desired. They will increase the yield of hay to a certain extent, but will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.), to the acre, or with clover, 8 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of Clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and Clover should be sown in the following proportions: 6 lbs. Timothy, 4 lbs. Clover, 4 lbs. Fancy Red Top, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on stiff loamy, clay or low-ground soils. Price: Our **Trade Mark Brand**, about \$1.70 per bushel, or 8c. per lb. Prime Timothy seed, about \$1.60 per bushel of 45 lbs.



Red Top or Herd's Grass.

Red Top, or Herds Grass. (*Agrostis Vulgaris.*) This grass makes excellent pasturage and good yields of fine quality hay, and succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other grass in general use, giving very good results on light soils and the very best results on heavier, moist, or low-ground soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterwards. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. The grades of this seed usually sold are the grade in the chaff, known as "Prime," and the "Fancy Clean" seed, which is the seed cleaned from chaff and all impurities. We would strongly advise our customers to sow the Fancy Clean seed in preference to the Prime, or the seed in the chaff, as farmers in the growing districts are making it a practice to take the heavy matured seed out of the seed sold as Prime, selling it for Fancy Clean seed. This makes the Prime Red Top disappointing in the percentage of germination, and on this account much better and more satisfactory results can be expected by the use of the Fancy Clean Red Top. Our **Trade Mark Brand** of the Fancy Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned from impurities. We can also furnish the Choice and Prime Fancy Red Top as usually sold. It requires eight to ten pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Clean seed, or two to three bushels of the Prime seed in the chaff. When sowing with Timothy, sow five pounds of the Fancy Clean seed and eight pounds of Timothy per acre. It can be sown

either in spring or fall. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** Fancy seed, 18c. per lb. Prices in quantity quoted upon application. Prime Red Top, about 50c. per bushel of 10 lbs.

Meadow Fescue, or Randall. (*Pestuca Pratensis.*) This makes a very good hay and pasture grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee, and the mountainous districts of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large yielding, nutritious pasturage grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures. It does best on stiff or low-ground soils. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** of the seed, about \$1.40 per bushel.

Mesquit, or Soft Meadow Grass. (*Holcus Lanatus.*) One of the most attractive-looking grasses grown. It makes a good yield of pasturage and hay, but not of the best quality. It does better on poor soils than most other grasses, and is well adapted to moist situations, where it luxuriates. Sow about sixteen or twenty pounds per acre. Price, about 18c. per lb.; bushel (14 lbs.) \$1.60.

Sheep Fescue. (*Pestuca Ovina.*) It is a densely tufted perennial grass for dry, sandy and rocky soil, where scarcely any other species will grow. It roots deeply, and forms a dense, short tuft, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds, where the soil is sandy. It affords wholesome food for all cattle, especially sheep. Specially recommended for pasturage mixtures. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre. Per lb. 20c.; bush. (14 lbs.) \$2.25.

Creeping Bent Grass. (*Agrostis Stolonifera.*) This is an excellent grass for hay and pasturage mixtures. It is the same as Florin or Faureen of Ireland, where it yields four to six tons of hay per acre. It will do fairly well on hilltops or sides, but, like its relative, *Agrostis Vulgaris* (Red Top), is better adapted to moist situations. It has longer leaves than Red Top, starts earlier, and holds out late. Sow about two bushels per acre. Per lb. 20c.

BARNWELL Co., S. C., Oct. 30, 1897.—The wheat and oats were received in due time. The wheat is the best I ever saw; the oats are a better quality than any seed I ever planted. W. H. PATRICK.

Meadow Foxtail. (*Alopecurus Pratensis.*) A fine permanent pasture grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. It resembles Timothy, but is three or four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. Pastures with a good mixture of this grass afford a full bite a week earlier than those which do not have it. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow fifteen pounds per acre. Per lb. 25 cts.

Hungarian or Awnless Brome Grass. (*Bromus Inermis.*)

This is comparatively a new grass in this country, but in Hungary, Europe, its principal home, it is the chief meadow grass of the sandy moor lands. It grows coarse, resembling Orchard Grass; prefers light, dry soil. It would be more valuable for such situations than Orchard Grass. The first year we grew it on good loamy soil we were much pleased with it, but the second year the product was not equal to Tall Meadow Oat or Orchard Grass. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom sedge, hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, especially in mixtures with other grasses. Sow at the rate of from two to three bushels per acre, when sown by itself, either in the fall or spring. Per lb. 20c.; bush. of 14 lbs. about \$2.50.

Hard Fescue. (*Festuca Duriuscula.*) This does not produce so much as many other grasses, but it thrives well in dry situations where other grasses would fail, withstands summer drought, is green through the winter, grows a foot or two high, and is a great pasture grass, valuable in mixtures for soils for use on soils on which it is adapted. Sow about two bushels per acre. Per lb. 20c.; bushel (14 lbs.) \$2.00.

Red Fescue. (*Festuca Rubra.*) A valuable hay and pasturage grass, especially for permanent mixtures. It has creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as wire-grass. It is a better grass than some of the other species, and well adapted to gravelly banks and dry slopes. Sow about two bushels per acre, if sown by itself. Per lb. 20c.; bushel (14 lbs.) \$2.00.

Crested Dog's Tail. A valuable pasturage grass largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. Per lb. 30c.

Wood Meadow Grass. An early, nutritious grass. Does well under trees, as it is specially suited for shady places. Recommended for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Per lb. 30c.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halapense.*) This is not properly a grass, but is really a perennial sorghum. For the Southern States it is very valuable. It grows rather coarse, but makes a large yield of forage, which, when young and tender, is relished by stock. For permanent pasture and hay in the South this is very valuable, but we would not advise to sow this variety if the ground will be required for other crops, as it will be difficult to eradicate it from the soil when it once gets a hold. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre any time in the spring. Per bushel about \$2.00.

Bermuda Grass. This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass, and produces a large yield of hay on rich soils in the South. For railroad embankments, mill-dams, etc., it is first-class, as its long creeping roots soon form a compact mass, holding the soil together, and preventing it from washing or gullyng. Like the Johnson Grass it is difficult to eradicate when once well established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but withstands hot dry weather remarkably well, making a particularly valuable summer pasturage grass. Sow in March or April at the rate of from three to five pounds per acre. Prepare the ground well for so small a seed, and cover very lightly. Price of seed, \$1.00 per lb.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 90c. per lb.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum.*) For moist, rich lands in the Southern States this is a splendid grass for mowing; in favorable seasons it will yield four or five crops of nutritious feed in a year. With sewage irrigation in England and Scotland it has yielded sixty tons of green forage per acre per year. In suitable situations it should be cut every three or four weeks, otherwise the heavy growth in hot weather, if there is any excess of rain, will cause it to injure. It is a short-lived grass, and should be reseeded every second year. Being such an enormous yielder, it is very exhausting to the soil, and needs high fertilization, except on rich alluvial soil. This is an excellent grass for dairymen, both on account of the quality and quantity of feed produced, largely increasing the flow and the quality of the milk. Not only cows, but horses, colts, sheep and cattle are fond of this grass. It is best to sow it in August or September, when it will yield, with suitable conditions, large crops early the following spring. Is not adapted to spring seeding. Sow 30 lbs. of seed per acre. Price, 15c. per lb.; bushel of 14 lbs. about \$1.10.



Hungarian Brome Grass.

CLOVER SEED.

Clovers are more universally used than any other farm crop, and under present systems of agriculture are the basis of successful farming in nearly all sections. They not only make excellent feed, but also restore fertility to the land, and land is invariably improved where a crop of clover is grown. Clover and other leguminous plants draw largely for their sustenance from the atmosphere, gathering nitrogen and other constituents required by cultivated crops, and their roots also penetrate deeply, drawing from the subsoil, thus acting as soil improvers, and not only increasing the productiveness of the land, but putting it in better condition than before. In some sections in the South it is the custom, where tobacco and cotton are largely grown, to "rest" fields every few years. It would be vastly better if, instead of leaving these lands unoccupied, they were sown in clover. In this way farmers would not only get a crop of forage, but the land would be very much improved by this crop being grown on the soil. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmers best friend, not only furnishing most nutritious feed, but restoring fertility to wornout lands. It is strongly to be recommended, however, that clover be used in a rotation of crops, and not grown successively on the same fields.

Our trade in Clover Seed is very large. Our **Trade Mark Brand** is the best and cleanest that it is possible to procure. We can also supply the grades of Choice and Prime as usually sold. Prices of Clover Seed fluctuate. Prices given below are those existing at the time this catalogue is issued. We shall take pleasure in quoting current prices at any time, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices the day order is received.

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) This is one of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay, and as an improver of the soil. It likes best a soil of clay loam, but will do well on almost any soil, giving satisfactory results even on sandy or gravelly soil. It will grow on poor land if the subsoil is clay; but, if very poor, it should be helped at first with ground bone or plaster and kainit, when large crops can be raised. Soil containing too much iron will not produce good clover. It will thrive much better than Timothy and some other grasses on sandy or gravelly soils. It does not like too much heat, but is quite insensible to cold if the plant has attained any size before very cold weather sets in. It sends down a main or tap root, which penetrates the soil to a great depth, sometimes several feet, hence it is not materially damaged by ordinary droughts after it has attained a fair growth. Clover on good soil will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality feed. Cut for hay when in full bloom. Can be sown either in the fall or spring, but should be sown before the middle of April: March and September are the best months for seeding clover. When sown by itself, sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Sown with Orchard Grass, six or seven pounds of clover with one-and-a-half bushels of Orchard Grass per acre will give a liberal seeding. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** Red Clover seed, choicest and cleanest quality, about \$4.25 per bushel. In small quantities, 10c. per lb. Prime quality seed about \$4.00 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote existing prices at any time upon request.

Mammoth, or Sapling Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) This variety is unquestionably a selection of the Red Clover, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it grows larger and coarser, and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, as it matures at the same time. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. Price of clover seed fluctuates. Present price (December 1st) for our **Trade Mark Brand** is \$4.50 per bushel. Prime quality seed about \$4.25 per bushel. We will quote prices at any time desired, or fill any orders entrusted to us at lowest prices the day order is received.

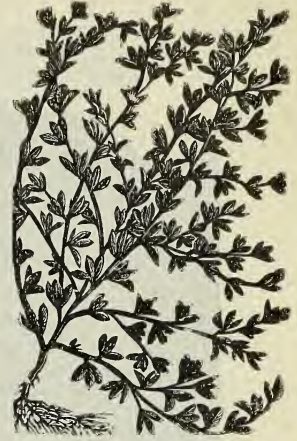
Lucerne, or Alfalfa, is one of the most valuable continuous cutting forage plants for the South, and should be sown by every farmer. Owing to its deep-rooting propensity, it withstands dry weather better than almost any other crop, and thus not only furnishes forage all through the year, but during droughts, when the supply from other crops is cut short. Alfalfa, when fully established, will yield five or six cuttings a year, and from six to ten tons of dry hay per acre, and a yield of as high as sixteen tons has been reported. The richer and cleaner the land, and the more thoroughly the soil has been prepared before sowing, the larger will be the yield per acre. It also makes an excellent green feed, and it is very nutritious and relished by all cattle. Alfalfa in the South does best to follow some cultivated crop like cotton or corn that has been kept free from weeds. Sow at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre. It is best sown in drills and cultivated the first season, although it can be sown broadcast successfully on good, clean soil. Can be sown in the months of March, April, September, or early in October. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** Alfalfa seed, 12c. per lb.; \$6.00 per bushel.



Lucerne, or Alfalfa.

Alsike Clover. (*Trifolium Hybridum.*) This makes a good pasturage on stiff, moist soils, but its chief value is for hay. It will stand any amount of cold, but does not like too much heat, hence it is more suited to the alluvial valleys of our mountains than to the coast region of the Southern and Southwestern States. As Alsike Clover flowers later than Red Clover, it is more suitable to sow with Timothy, and it delights in soil most suited to Timothy. It has long, fibrous roots, and well suited to land liable to wash or gully. Alsike Clover makes a better quality hay than Red Clover, and should be more generally grown on stiff or low ground soils and in our Piedmont and mountainous districts. Bees extract a great deal of honey from its fragrant flowers, and it is on this account a favorite with bee-keepers. Per lb. 15c.; bushel, about \$6.50.

Japan Clover. (*Lespedeza Striata.*) Prof. F. A. Gulley, of Mississippi, says of this plant: "For the South, Japan Clover is, without exception, the most valuable plant that grows. After once started, it grows spontaneously, except on lime land. It keeps hills from washing, even coming in to fill the washes." Experience with this forage plant in Virginia confirms its value for the poorer soils of this and other Southern States. In places where it was sown several years ago it is found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch-banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. It is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedge land, etc., without any preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place and driving out broom-sedge and wire-grass. It is best not to graze it the first season too early, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clovers, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage. Sow at the rate of ten pounds per acre, in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. Per lb. 25c.; bushel of 25 lbs., \$5.00.



Japan Clover.

White Clover. (*Trifolium Repens.*) This variety is indigenous to America, and does well in almost any kind of soil, but prefers moist situations. It will thrive better on land containing iron than any other kind of clover. It is largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of five or six pounds per acre. Price, 25c. per lb.; 5 lb. lots and over, 20c. per lb. Bushel prices on application.

Burr Clover. Burr Clover is a hardy, rank-growing plant, which has been found valuable for winter pasturage in the South, particularly in the Gulf States. Sowing on scarified Bermuda sod in the fall, as soon as Bermuda is killed down by frost, Burr Clover comes up and grows during the winter, thus furnishing in connection with that grass all-the-year-round pasturage. The plant matures its seed early in the spring, and disappears about the time Bermuda grass resumes growth. It produces seed abundantly after the first year, and no reseeding is necessary, unless the clover has been pastured so closely as to prevent it from maturing seed, but the sod must be scarified each fall to give the clover seed a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. The scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda grass. Burr Clover produces its seeds in slender, prickly pods, which become spirally wound up into a ball or burr. It seems to be impossible to clean the seed, and we can only offer it in the burrs. Price, about \$2.50 per bushel.

Crimson, or Scarlet Clover. (Also known as German and Annual Clover.) The king of soil improvers. Also furnishes excellent grazing, splendid early green feed, or a good hay crop. For fall seeding only.

We are headquarters for this seed, our sales having increased steadily for the past sixteen years, and we annually supply immense quantities not only throughout the South, but also largely in the North and West. It is of inestimable value for making poor soils fertile at small cost, furnishes splendid winter and early spring grazing and green food, and if cut at the proper time, makes good hay. Will grow on almost any land, but is particularly valuable for loamy or light soils. Even if the crop is cut off, the soil will be greatly improved by the stores of nitrogen collected from the atmosphere laid up in the stubble and roots, besides the land will be left in fine condition for succeeding crops. The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre any time in August, September, or early in October. Further South it can be sown up to the first of November. It is also successfully sown at the last working of corn or cotton in July; cover by running a pine or cedar brush over it. This is also a good way of covering seed on freshly-plowed land, providing a roller cannot be obtained. Price of seed variable. Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, \$3.00 per bushel; per lb. 8c. Will always fill orders at lowest prices for best seed, or will quote existing prices at any time on request.

Late White Crimson Clover. This name seems to be a misnomer, but wherever it is grown it is known as the "Late White Crimson," and consequently it would be unwise to change it. It is identical in appearance with the early Crimson or Scarlet Clover, except it is about three weeks later in maturing, and has a beautiful white flower instead of crimson flower, and on this account it furnishes more and later grazing. This Late White Crimson is not as generally grown as the early Crimson, but those who have grown it are very much pleased with it, and from present indications it is sure to grow in public favor. Time of seeding, quantity per acre, etc., same as of the early Crimson. Price, 10c. per lb.; \$4.00 per bushel.

GULFORD Co., N. C., July 26, 1897.—My German Clover sod (where I plowed the clover under) made 100 bushels of oats per acre. J. S. RAGSDALE.

MERCER Co., W. VA., Jan. 18, 1897.—The grass, clover and other seeds I got from you gave perfect satisfaction; so I will want some more of your seeds this year. W. S. COOK, M. C.

Wood's Celebrated Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures.

ADAPTED TO VARIOUS SOILS AND SITUATIONS, AND ALSO

FOR HAY OR PERMANENT PASTURES.



This represents a grass crop unsuited to the soil.

This represents a crop of Wood's Grass Mixture adapted to the soil.

The large increase in yield of either hay or pasturage by sowing grasses in mixtures is so well known that farmers are adopting this very generally wherever grass is sown. We have in the following mixtures combined grasses suitable for the various soils and use for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasturage are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth, and give a succession from the first of spring until late in winter, while for those desired more for cutting for hay we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. The results given by the use of our mixtures have been most satisfactory, and have resulted in very large increase in our trade, as our customers find that they produce very much better and more satisfactory crops both of hay and pasturage than when only one or two kinds of grasses or clovers are sown.

We give below the kind of grasses contained in the different mixtures. These grasses are mixed in such proportions as practical experience has proved will give the best results:

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5, For Permanent Pasture, but can be Mown.

MIXTURE No. 1.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly, or Sandy Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Crested Dog's Tail,
Hard Fescue,
Sheep Fescue,

Meadow Fescue,
Orchard Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Perennial Rye Grass,

Hungarian Brome Grass,
White Clover,
Red Clover,
Canadian Blue Grass.

Sow 35 or 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$1.60 per bushel of 14 lbs.; \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 2.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Meadow Fescue,
Canadian Blue Grass,

Orchard Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Fancy Red Top,

Italian Rye Grass,
Red Fescue,
Red Clover,
White Clover.

Sow 35 or 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$1.60 per bushel of 14 lbs.; \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 3.—For Heavy Loam or Clay Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,	Meadow Fescue,	White Clover,
Orchard Grass,	Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Kentucky Blue Grass,
Fancy Red Top,	Alsike Clover,	Perennial Rye Grass,
Italian Rye Grass,	Red Clover,	Timothy.

Sow 35 or 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$1.60 per bushel of 14 lbs.; \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 4.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Creeping Bent Grass,	Orchard Grass,	Rough Stalked Meadow Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,	Alsike Clover,	Italian Rye Grass,
Meadow Foxtail,	Wood Meadow Grass,	Mammoth Clover,
Timothy,	Meadow Fescue,	Perennial Rye Grass,
	Fancy Red Top,	

Sow 30 or 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$1.60 per bushel of 14 lbs.; \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 5.—For Wet Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass,	Meadow Fescue,	Wood Meadow Grass,
Fancy Red Top,	Timothy,	Meadow Soft Grass,
Italian Rye Grass,	Alsike Clover,	Mammoth Clover.
	Creeping Bent Grass,	

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$1.60 per bushel of 14 lbs.; \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

Nos. 6 to 9, For Mowing for Hay, but can be Grazed.**MIXTURE No. 6.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly, or Sandy Soils.**

Composed of the following grasses:

Orchard Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass,	Fancy Red Top,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Hungarian Brome Grass,	Meadow Fescue.
Red Fescue,	Red Clover,	

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$1.60 per bushel of 14 lbs.; \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 7.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,	Orchard Grass,	Red Fescue
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass,	Red Clover.
Meadow Fescue,	Kentucky Blue Grass,	

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$1.60 per bushel of 14 lbs.; \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 8.—For Heavy Loam or Clay.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Fescue,	Kentucky Blue Grass,	Fancy Red Top,
Orchard Grass,	Meadow Foxtail,	Red Clover,
Perennial Rye Grass,	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	Timothy.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$1.60 per bushel of 14 lbs.; \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 9.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Fancy Red Top,	Meadow Fescue,	Alsike Clover,
Timothy,	Sapling Clover,	Rough Stalked Meadow.
Kentucky Blue Grass,		

Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$1.50 per bushel of 14 lbs.; \$10.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 10.—For Good Loam Soil, Shaded with Trees.

FOR PASTURE OR HAY. Composed of the following grasses:

Wood Meadow Grass,	Rough Stalked Meadow,	Fancy Red Top,
Orchard Grass,	White Clover,	Red Clover,
Hard Fescue	Italian Rye Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass.
Meadow Foxtail,	Kentucky Blue Grass,	Crested Dog's Tail,
	Meadow Fescue,	

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$1.75 per bushel of 14 lbs.; \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 11.—Wood's Permanent Lawn Mixture.

Composed of grasses adapted for large lawns which are used for grazing also. For full description, see Lawn Grass. Sow 50 lbs to the acre. Price, 25c. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.00; \$18.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 12.—Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

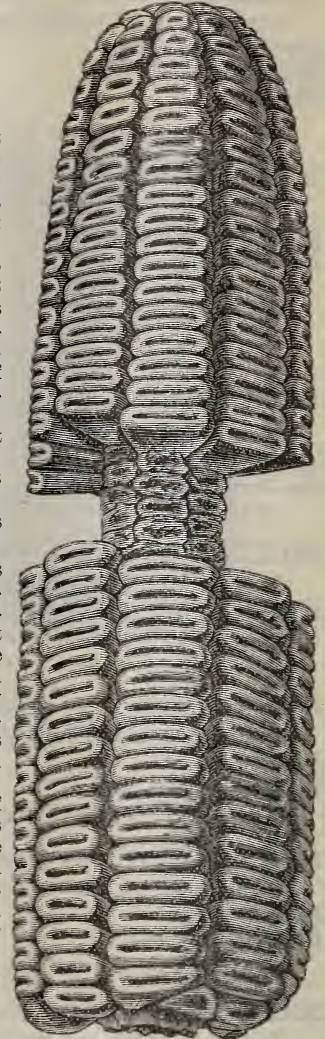
Composed of the very finest grasses known to make a beautiful green velvety lawn. For full description, see Lawn Grass. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Price, 4 lbs. for \$1.00; per bushel (20 lbs.), \$4.00.

ORDER ALL GRASS MIXTURES BY NUMBER.

SEED CORN==White Field Varieties.

Northern and Western Seed Corns do not give satisfactory results planted in the South, consequently our stocks grown in this section give much better and more satisfactory results than those procured from the North and West. Our Seed Corns are carefully grown, and bred up by the most experienced corn growers in this section, and they can be relied upon to the fullest extent. We do not believe that in the history of the seed trade there was ever a better selection of varieties of corn offered adapted to the South than we offer in the following list. If it is considered that corn only costs about 20 cents per acre to plant the very best and most productive strains of seed corn in cultivation, we think it will be readily admitted that the corn grower who does not procure the best and most productive Seed Corn obtainable, is simply throwing away chances to make money.

CARY'S KLONDYKE CORN. This fine White Corn is the result of several years careful selection and growing by Col. W. Miles Cary, formerly of Sublett & Cary, commission merchants of Richmond, Va., but now of Charlotte county, Va. There is probably no man in this State who has had a larger experience in handling corn than Col. Cary, and he states that this is undoubtedly the best and most satisfactory corn he has ever seen or grown. The description as given by him is as follows: It is a white dent corn, remarkable for depth of its grain and size of ears, frequently having as many as 26 rows, and sometimes 30, and 1200 to 1400 grains to the ear; whereas, the ordinary varieties rarely reach 18 rows. It matures its crop in 100 days from planting, has much less stalk than ordinary varieties, and far exceeds them in yield. It is a prodigious yielder. Generally the crop is ready to be housed early in September. Another advantage of this corn is that it has a loose shuck of very fine texture, and stock eat it readily. There is less danger of causing sore mouths to cattle than by feeding the ordinary coarse corn shuck. We had some of the stalks of this corn on exhibition in our store the past season, and every one who saw it was very much pleased with same. For an early, large-yielding white field corn, we believe that **Cary's Klondyke** has no superior. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.20. In two bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bushel, bags included.



Hickory King Corn.

HOLT'S STRAWBERRY CORN. Our attention was attracted to this fine corn at the Raleigh (N. C.) Fair in 1895, where it took the first premium for the best and most productive Field Corn. We were so favorably impressed with it that we secured some of the seed and supplied it to one of our largest farmers here, who planted about 200 acres in same the past season, and who states that it produced for him about one-third more than any corn he had ever grown in an experience of over thirty years. His crop he estimates at over 10,000 bushels. This corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk; the ears brought in to us running from ten to twelve inches in length and from fourteen to sixteen rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep, and with a comparatively small, red cob. It makes a large growth of fodder and a good sized stalk. Is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier corn is dried up. One remarkable thing in its growth last year was that it withstood drought better than any other corn grown in this section. It is a white corn, but some ears of strawberry or striped corn appears in it, hence its name. The seed which we offer is from selected ears of the white corn, and the grower believes that it will produce nearly all of its crop of the white corn. Even the striped grains make white meal. From the reports which we have had in regard to this variety, we regard it as one of the largest-yielding field corns in cultivation. It is one of the best corns for feeding to stock, being superior to Cocker's Prolific, or other prolific corns, which are usually of a flinty nature. Pkt 10c., postpaid; quart 15c.; peck, 35c.; bushel, \$1.20. In two bushel lots and over \$1.00 per bushel.

HICKORY KING. Our stock of this corn is grown for us by the originator, who has steadily improved same every year. It is one of the best and most productive white corns in cultivation, especially for high land, and is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck 40c.; bushel \$1.25.

IMPROVED SOUTHERN WHITE SNOWFLAKE. This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about one hundred days. It grows about eight feet in height; ear sets four to five feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good corn on poor land where other sorts with large stalks would fall. Our market garden customers will find this a particularly valuable field sort for their use. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; per qt. 20c.; per peck, 50c.; per bushel, \$1.50.

MARSHFIELD WHITE DENT. This variety is the result of careful hybridization and cultivation of the three best and most productive white corns shown at the World's Fair, and which took the highest prizes. The result attained in the Marshfield White Dent is a variety superior to any one of the three, and combining all the good qualities desired for an enormous yielding field corn. The stalk is large and well-rooted. Each stalk produces one large, well-matured ear; the cob small and always white; the grains deep and of uniform size. It is a clear white corn, matures early, and is very prolific. On good land it will produce from eighty to one hundred bushels per acre, and has produced eleven hundred bushels on ten acres. It has given excellent results to our customers in this section the past two seasons. Our seed of this variety for this year was grown for us by one of the most experienced corn growers in this section who was so much pleased with his crop of same that he states that it is his determination to plant this corn exclusively in future. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck 40c.; bush. \$1.20. In two bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bushel.

GENTRY EARLY MARKET. A very early, large-eared variety, making a flinty white corn. It is very hardy, and can be planted early in the spring as well as late in the summer, after it is too late to plant other varieties, as it matures very quickly. It not only makes a splendid field corn, but is a fine early market variety to sell for green corn, and superior in yield to any other variety of early corn we know of, especially for light land. It has a small stalk, grows seven to ten feet high, and has two or three large ears set low on the stalk. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; per qt. 15c.; peck 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN. This is a valuable variety of White Corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk, and we have this year seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., has this year produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on 15 acres, or an average over the 15 acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. Scarcely any rain fell on the crops from the time of planting to harvesting; never sufficient to thoroughly wet the ground. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel \$1.20. Two bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bushel.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC. This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama experiment stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck 50c.; bushel \$1.25.

GIANT BROAD GRAIN. This prolific corn is the largest broad grain corn in cultivation. It is the most salable white variety, makes excellent meal, and produces large crops, especially on low lands. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck 40c.; bushel \$1.25.

VIRGINIA WHITE GOURD SEED CORN. An old favorite Virginia sort, with a small cob and long, deep grains, making very large yields of fine marketable corn. Also makes fine ensilage corn. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck 35c.; bushel \$1.00. In two bushel lots and over, 90c. per bushel.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE CORN. This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, not only to farmers in our own section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For Northern planting, climatic change makes Southern corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 35c.; bushel, 90c. In two bushel lots and over, 75c. per bushel.

YELLOW SEED CORNS. See next page.



Virginia Ensilage Corn.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

The best Seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of Grain, Clover Seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor and one-third in seed by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars, giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00.

Add 15c. for postage to the quart price of Corn, Peas, Beans, etc., if ordered to be sent by mail.

Yellow Varieties of Seed Corn.

Improved Golden Dent. We have sold this corn for a number of years past, and believe it to be the best early or quick-growing yellow field corn in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob, and deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden-yellow color. This corn seems to be singularly robust, and withstands injury by wet weather, or other unfavorable conditions, better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in a bright, sound condition. For a first-class, quick-growing, large-yielding yellow corn, this variety is, in our opinion, unsurpassed. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck 35c.; bushel \$1.00. In two bushel lots and over, 90c. per bush.

Clark's Mastodon. This corn has been grown very largely in Virginia and other Southern States the past two years with the most satisfactory results, proving itself one of the largest yielding and most profitable field corns in cultivation. It is a dent variety, of strong growth, long grain, small cob, quick to ear and ripen, and one of the most productive of yellow corns. The seed of this variety does not generally please the eye, but the crop always pleases. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck 40c.; bushel, \$1.25.

Golden Beauty. An old standard large-yielding yellow corn. It is later than the Golden Dent, but makes a larger ear, and is a very popular field variety in some sections. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 35 cts.; bushel \$1.00. In two bushel lots an over, 90 cts. per bushel.

Improved Leaming. A quick-growing yellow variety, highly esteemed by those who have grown it. It usually produces two ears to the stalk, and is productive. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 40c. bushel, \$1.00.

COTTON SEED.

Sea Island. This variety is grown almost exclusively by the planters on the islands in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., whence it takes its name. It produces the finest quality lint of any American sort in cultivation, and sells at about double the price of any other sort. We have made arrangements with one of the largest planters in that vicinity to supply us with an extra fine stock of this seed. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60.

Peerless. One of the most prolific and quickest growing cottons in cultivation. On account of its quickness it is particularly valuable for late planting or where it is desired to gather the crop early. The plant is vigorous in growth, limby and short-jointed, clustering heavily, and adapted to all sections. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00.

Drake's Cluster. A favorite Southern variety. Of early maturity, very productive, and makes an excellent quality of lint. We recommend this variety as being a heavy yielder and adapted to most soils. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00.

Peterkin's Improved Cotton. A valuable variety, largely grown in South Carolina and Georgia, and in great favor. It is a prolific, well-limbed, open growing variety, characterized by its small seed, and yielding fully forty per cent. of lint. The gross yield per acre compares with other leading varieties, while the net yield of lint per acre exceeds other sorts. The staple is equal to best grades of uplands, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than the common cotton, and is not easily blown out by wind. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00.

Hawkin's Extra Prolific Cotton. An early variety, very prolific, yielding a superior quality of lint and staple. It is a tall grower, and branches freely, the limbs being literally covered with bolls, which are of a large size. The Seed Cotton yields from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25.

Texas Storm Proof Cotton. This is a strong-growing, well-limbed variety; very vigorous grower. The plant continues green long after many other varieties have dropped most of their leaves. The bolls are very large and easy to pick, and, owing to the peculiar deep shape of the burr, the cotton does not fall out easily, and the foliage remaining green, trash from dead leaves is never very troublesome. This variety is not very prolific; the seed is large and the per cent. of lint small. Price: Per pkt. 10c., post-lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED. Imported by us direct from Egypt.

Within recent years much attention has been attracted to foreign cottons, especially Egyptian. The quality of the fibre of this cotton is of better quality than the ordinary "upland" varieties of the South, and it is largely used for mixing with the low grade American fibres to improve the quality of the cloth. Our experience in regard to yield is that the American varieties outyield the Egyptian the first year's trial, but we think that the Egyptian will greatly improve after becoming acclimated. We would also advise crossing the Egyptian varieties with some of our best American sorts to improve the quality of the fibre.

Culture.—As a matter of interest, we give here the method of culture generally followed in Egypt: The soil is thoroughly broken up to a depth of twelve or thirteen inches. Ridges are thrown up with a plow three feet apart. If manure is used it is applied broadcast, at the rate of ten to fifteen tons per acre, and ploughed in before the ridges are made; or it is placed in the furrows between the ridges and covered by splitting the ridges. The seeds are often soaked in water twenty-four hours before planting, and only those which sink are used. Holes are opened on the ridges with a hoe fourteen to twenty inches apart, eight to fifteen seeds planted in each hole, and covered to a depth of three inches. About twenty days after coming up the cotton is hoed and thinned, leaving the two strongest plants in each hill. Usually three hoeings are given, alternating with applications of irrigation water, which, of course, are needed in the climate of Egypt. The first two pickings are considered to give the finest quality of fibre.

MIT AFIFI. This is the variety most largely grown in Egypt, because it excels in hardiness. The plant is normal in size, and produces a yellowish brown fibre, which is long and generally very strong and fine to the touch. This variety is very productive, and the fibre is easy to pick. Price of the seed: Per pkt. 10c.; per lb. 20c.; per half bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.00.

ABASI. This is a newer variety, of recent origin. It is more sensitive to lower temperature and variations of climate than Mit Afifi. It is very productive, yielding a beautiful white lint, which is fine, silky, and very long, though not quite so strong as that of Mit Afifi. Price: Per pkt. 10c.; per lb. 20c.; per half bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.00.

SEED OATS AND OTHER GRAIN.

OATS==Giant White Abundance.

This new oat, introduced by us two seasons ago, has given the most satisfactory results wherever grown.

We secured the original stock of this oat from England, where it created a sensation on account of its enormous yielding qualities. The grain is very large, heavy and full of meat, with thin skin, and weighs 40 to 45 pounds to the measured bushel. It is a wonderfully large cropper. The straw is strong and stands up well, being able, by its robustness, to resist adverse weather to a greater extent than other varieties. Price: Per quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel of 32 lbs., \$1.00.

Virginia Grey Winter, or Turf Oats.

These oats are rapidly making a name and fame for themselves all over the Southern and Middle States.

Wherever sown they soon become the principal variety of oats grown. They have long been in high favor in this section; so much so that there are easily ten times as many of the Virginia Grey Winter Oats sown as of any other sort.

For Spring Seeding.—These succeed splendidly, and make surer crop and larger yield than Spring Oats, provided they are put in early, before the middle of March. After that time it would be best to seed the White or Black Spring Oats.

For Fall Seeding.—The Virginia Grey Winter Oats should be sown broadcast, at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels per acre, in August or September; or further South, can be sown as late as the 20th of October. When sown early, and they get well established, they are as hardy as wheat, and will stand as much cold as that crop. They make a good growth before winter sets in, and furnish excellent grazing during the late fall and early spring and during the open spells in the winter without injury to the grain crop afterwards. Their turfing and stooling qualities are remarkable, and even when thinly sown, they will, under anything like favorable conditions, soon spread and cover the ground with thick, heavy growth. The yield of grain is large—from 50 to 70 bushels per acre can reasonably be expected on good soil. On rich soils, and under favorable circumstances, they will yield as high as 100 bushels to the acre. The grain is of a dark grey color, with distinct stripe. It is heavier than the ordinary oats, weighing from 35 to 40 pounds to the measured bushel.

Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** (best and cleanest quality), about 60c. per bushel, bags included.

Price of prime quality Virginia Grey Winter Oats, about 50c. per bushel, bags included.

Red Rust-Proof Oats.

These succeed very well indeed on low grounds or stiff soils, or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of heavy, fine grain. Sow in February or March at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels per acre. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** (heaviest and cleanest quality), 50c. per bushel; prime quality Rust-Proof Oats, 45c. per bushel, bags included.

Black Spring Oats.

These are usually considered to be the heaviest yielding of Spring Oats. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand**, about 45c. per bushel, bags included; prime quality Black Spring Oats, about 40c. per bushel.

White Spring Oats.

Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre in February, March or April, the earlier the better. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** (heaviest and cleanest quality), about 45c. per bushel, bags included; prime quality White Spring Oats, about 40c. per bushel, bags included.

BARLEY==Winter.

This makes a very large and profitable yield of grain, and should be much more largely sown than at present. It also makes excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage, and is largely used in some sections in the South in preference to rye for this purpose, as it makes larger and more dense foliage, and is a stronger and more nutritious food. It can be constantly grazed throughout the winter and early spring, and will be ready to cut for grain two weeks ahead of wheat. The grain makes fine feed for stock and poultry. Principally recommended for fall seeding, although it gives satisfactory results in some sections when sown in the spring. From one-and-a-half to two bushels should be sown to the acre. Price, 70c. per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

RYE==Winter.

This crop is very largely used all over the South for winter pasturage, early green feed, and for green manuring, as well as for grain; can be successfully sown as early as July, and as late as December. It is also sown in the spring for grazing. Sow one-and-a-half to two bushels per acre. Present price is 65c. per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots.

SEED WHEAT.

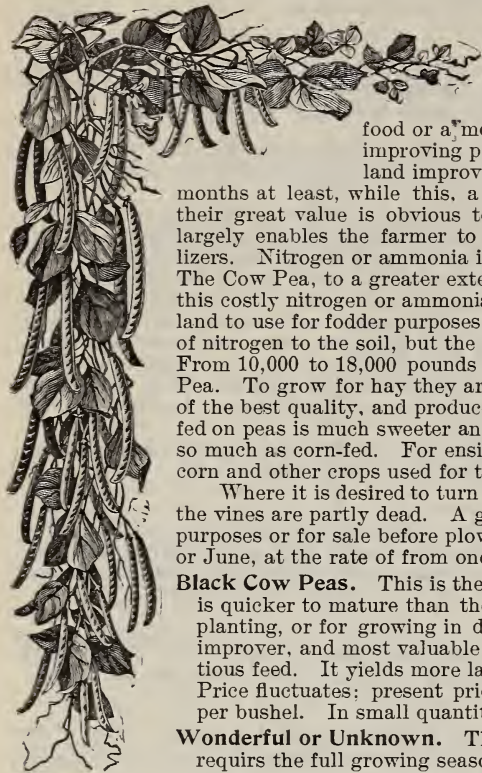
We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheats and other seeds for fall sowing, which we shall take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURAGE MIXTURE.

For winter, spring and early summer pasturage this is unsurpassed. It is composed of the best grazing varieties of wheat, winter rye, winter barley, and winter turf oats, mixed in proper proportions to give the best results, and will make the quickest and most satisfactory winter, spring and early summer pasturage that can be put in. Farmers who have not tried this grain mixture will be surprised at the large amount of rich, nutritious pasturage that it will furnish and the length of time that it can be grazed. It should be sown at the rate of two bushels per acre. It is, of course, particularly recommended for fall seeding, although it would probably give fair results if sown early in spring. Price, 90c. per bush.; or in 5-bushel lots and over, 85c. per bushel, bags included.

COW PEAS==The Great Soil Improvers.

Makes Poor Land Rich. Makes Good Land More Productive. Also Makes a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil Even when the Crop is Cut Off.



Leguminous crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. For this purpose the Cow Pea has no superior, especially for medium or light soils. For this class of soils the Cow Pea is superior to clover as a soil improver; it also makes splendid green food or a most nutritious hay. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving poor soil than by sowing Cow Peas, and if we consider that land improved by the use of clover (excepting the Crimson) takes eight months at least, while this, a much heavier crop, is produced in three to four months, their great value is obvious to all. In its capacity as a nitrogen gatherer, its growth largely enables the farmer to dispense with the use of nitrogenous or ammoniated fertilizers. Nitrogen or ammonia in commercial fertilizers is valued at fifteen cents per pound. The Cow Pea, to a greater extent than other leguminous crops, has the power to extract this costly nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere. The removal of the vines from the land to use for fodder purposes decreases to some extent the value of the crop as a feeder of nitrogen to the soil, but the roots being rich in nitrogenous matter, are great improvers. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow Pea. To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as corn-fed. For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose.

Where it is desired to turn the crop under, as a soil improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made either for seed purposes or for sale before plowing under, if desired. Cow Peas should be sown in May or June, at the rate of from one to one-and-a-half bushels to the acre.

Black Cow Peas. This is the variety most largely grown in this immediate section. It is quicker to mature than the Wonderful or Unknown, and is better adapted for later planting, or for growing in districts further north than Virginia. It is a splendid land improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, making an enormous yield of rich nutritious feed. It yields more largely of the shelled peas to the acre than the Wonderful. Price fluctuates; present price \$1.10 per bushel, or in five bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bushel. In small quantities: per pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart 15c.; peck 40c.

Wonderful or Unknown. This makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas.

This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates. Present price \$1.40 per bushel, or in five bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel. In small quantities: pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart 15c.; peck 50c.

Large Black-Eye Peas. The Large Black-Eye Peas are more prolific and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter, at the same time make an excellent soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the Black and the Wonderful Cow Peas. While, of course, allowing the Peas to fully mature, and harvesting the dried Peas detracts somewhat from their value as an improver, still where parties desire to make a money crop and at the same time improve the soil, these are especially desirable. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart 15c.; peck 50c.; per bushel \$1.40. In five bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel.

Extra Early Black-Eye. This Pea matures its crop two to three weeks ahead of the ordinary or Large or Black Eye Pea, and on this account is of great value for growing for green Peas for market, as it enables the gardener to obtain very much higher prices for them. The Peas are of medium size, very productive, the best flavored of any of the Cow Peas, and on account of their extreme earliness, are of great value to our market-gardeners. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart 20c.; peck 75c.; per bushel, \$2.50.

Whippoorwill. A favorite early bunch-growing variety, has brown-speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Per bushel, \$1.40. In five bushel lots and over \$1.25 per bushel. In small quantities: pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.

Red Ripper. The hardiest of all the Vine Peas, and on this account can be sown earlier. In Georgia it is claimed that the seed will lay in the ground all winter and come up in the spring from self-sown seed. The seed is of a beautiful dark-red color, very prolific in yield of seed and growth of vines, and should be more largely grown than at present. In its hardiness and sureness to produce a crop of Peas, it has decided advantage over the Black Pea, and we strongly recommend our farmers, especially in this section, to give it extensive trial. Price per bushel, \$1.40. In five bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel. In small quantities: pkt. 10c. postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.

Clay Cow Peas. A favorite variety in some sections of the South. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Price fluctuates. Present price per bushel, \$1.10. In five bushel lots and over, \$1.00. In small quantities: pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.

Millet, Sorghum and Fodder Plants.

Prices Variable. Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

TEOSINTE. We strongly recommend our customers who have not yet done so to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing ten to twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. Sow in May or June, at the rate of two to three pounds per acre, in drills three-and-a-half to four feet apart. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; lb. \$1.00.

MILLET.—German.—Choice Southern Grown. Southern grown Millet seed is far superior, both in quality and yield of product, to Western or Northern grown seed. The true German Millet, when properly grown and handled, makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed, and that without impoverishing the soil to any great extent. To get these results, however, German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May, or any time during summer until end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land. Price, about \$1.10 per bushel; peck, 40c.

HUNGARIAN. (*Panicum Germanicum.*) For good low ground on rich soil this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is considered equal in nutritious qualities to Timothy hay. It is very important, in procuring Hungarian Millet, to get the true seed, as common Millet resembles it very closely, and is frequently found mixed with Hungarian. This lessens both the yield and value of the crop. In this, as in nearly all other seeds, it requires knowledge and experience to procure the best seeds, and it is always much safer to obtain supplies from experienced seedsmen who make the business their life study, rather than from ordinary dealers in seeds, who merely make it their business to buy and sell seeds without having a thorough, practical knowledge of the seed business. Hungarian Millet should be sown from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price, about \$1.25 per bushel.

PEARL, or CATTAIL. This is an excellent fodder plant, which will grow ten to twelve feet high. If a sufficient quantity has been drilled, cutting can commence when three or four feet high, and fed green to horses and all kinds of stock, and by the time it has been cut once over, that cut first will be ready to commence on again. Sow three pounds of seed per acre, in drills three feet apart. Per pkt. 5c.; lb. 18c.; 10 lbs. and over, at 15c. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 12c. per lb.

BROOMCORN, IMPROVED EVERGREEN. An excellent variety; it is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow five pounds per acre. Per pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; bushel, \$2.00.

KAFFIR CORN. The fodder of this forage plant is eaten by all kinds of stock. The grain also makes nutritious feed, both for feeding to stock and poultry. Sow end of April or beginning of May, in drills three feet apart, at the rate of four pounds to the acre. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 15c.; 10 lbs. and over, 10c. per lb.

RURAL BRANCHING SORGHUM. (*White Millo Maize.*) A wonderful branching sorghum, which produces an enormous amount of excellent fodder, and is highly recommended for that purpose. It branches wonderfully after the first cutting. On our trial grounds the past season this outyielded all other varieties in the quantity of forage produced. Three or four cuttings can be made during the season from one sowing. Sow about four pounds per acre. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 15c.; 10 lbs. and over, 10c. per lb.

YELLOW MILLO MAIZE. This is quick-growing, and very highly recommended for green food, fodder or ensilage. It makes an enormous yield, making, in favorable seasons, three cuttings from the one sowing. It is very nutritious, and greatly relished by all kinds of stock. It also makes a large yield of seed, which makes excellent grain feed for stock and poultry. Sow in May or June, at the rate of six or eight pounds per acre, in drills three feet apart. Price, 15c. lb.; 10 lb. lots and over, 10c. per lb.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE. The saccharine matter of this early and productive variety is of the first quality, and produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten or twelve feet high, and yields crops of fodder, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It will produce two or three cuttings during the summer. Culture same as corn. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

EARLY ORANGE SUGAR CANE. A favorite sorghum in some sections of the South; does not grow quite so tall as Early Amber, but is heavier. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

WILD RICE. Sown on the edges of ponds or streams, attracts wild fowl and furnishes refuge for fish, etc. This is a most desirable plant to sow along the edges of marshes, ponds or sluggish streams to make an attractive resort for ducks and other wild fowl. In large ponds or lakes it purifies the water, and also affords plenty of refuge for small and large fish. It can be sown any time after ducks have left the section in the spring, either in marshes and places which will retain moisture most of the summer or in shallow water. Before sowing, the seed should be soaked over-night, and then sown upon the surface of the water covering its permanent bed, when it will immediately sink to the bottom. It is also successfully sown mixed with soil, the soil simply being shovelled into the water. Another method of sowing is to mix the seed in wet earth, making balls of same, and push them down into the mud at the bottom. It will grow in shade as well as in the open, and reaches a height of two or three feet, falling over in the fall, so that the ends and seed-stalks rest on the water just right for the ducks to feed on it at all times. Price of the seed, pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.

VETCHES, KIDNEY. For full description of this forage plant, see page 7.

VETCHES, SAND or HAIRY, and WINTER, are only recommended for fall seeding. Full description in our Fall Catalogue. Price, 10c. lb.; \$3.50 per bushel of 50 pounds.

Sundry Agricultural Seeds.



Soja Bean.

SOJA BEANS. This is valuable as a field crop for forage and feeding purposes, and also as a soil improver. Its great nutritive value, combined with its enormous yield, make it a most valuable and economical crop to grow. It has a stiff stalk holding the pods well off the ground, and matures all the beans together, enabling the farmer to cut the stalk with the seed, and save the product without going to the great expense of pulling the pods off. They can be fed, vines and all together, or can be easily knocked out when dry, or they can be left standing, and pigs and stock turned into them; and farmers adopting this plan will find that they can feed hogs profitably to compete with the Western States. We believe this bean to be of the highest agricultural value, and it should be generally grown by our Southern farmers. Sow half a bushel per acre broadcast, or plant in drills three feet apart, and one to one-and-a-half feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in each hill, which will require one gallon per acre. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00; 2 bushel lots and over, \$1.75 per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

WHITE NAVY BEANS. Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage; and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. Price, 50c. per peck; about \$1.60 per bushel. Write for current prices.

PROLIFIC TREE BEAN. A white shell bean, resembling the Navy in appearance, but said to be more productive. Price, 10c. per quart; 60c. per peck; about \$2.00 per bushel.

VELVET BEANS. For price and full description of this extraordinary new Field Bean, see page 4.

BUCKWHEAT. For a late summer crop buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections where Cow Peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes a splendid flower food for bees, and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land is full of objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to succeed it. Sow at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre in June, July, or August.

Japanese. This variety of buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown so thickly. Per peck, 35c.; per bushel, about \$1.00.

Silver Hull. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality of flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. Peck, 35c.; bus. about \$1.00.

SPANISH CHUFAS. A nut-grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown the hogs may be turned into them to feed, thus saving the labor of cutting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose. Chufas should be planted in April or May in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three nuts together fifteen inches apart. Per pkt. 10c.; quart, 25c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.25.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX. A very quick-growing variety of Rape, which makes excellent grazing for sheep; likewise the leaves make very good salad cooked for the table. Early spring and fall sowing are most satisfactory. It should be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds per acre and raked in, or it can be in drills fifteen inches apart, when four or five pounds will be sufficient. It will be ready for use eight weeks from sowing if the weather is suitable. It is hardy, and will stand any amount of cold. After it has been grazed it will soon be ready again if the sheep are not kept on it too long so as to eat the buds off the stalks. This will be found a cheap, effective food. Price, 15c. per lb.; 8 lbs. for \$1.00; or in 100 pound lots and over 10c. per pound.

BEGGAR WOOD. (*Desmodium Molle.*) Highly recommended as a forage plant for the thin sandy soils and pine barrens of the South Atlantic or Gulf States. Its growth is dense; two to four feet high, sometimes seven feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious.

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills three feet apart, three or four pounds per acre, or broadcast ten to twelve pounds per acre. Cover one to two inches. When two feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. May be pastured freely in late summer and fall. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 40c.; 5-lb. lots and over, 35c. lb.

JAPAN RICE. This has proven much the finest variety of Rice for upland culture, and is well adapted to the latitude of all the cotton States. It is prolific, matures in one hundred days from planting, and bears drought better than any other rice. Sown in March or April, it is harvested in July. Yields double what oats or wheat would yield on same soil. A second growth springs at once from the stubble, which will make good grain if seasons permit, or at least make a large crop of excellent forage, equal to sheaf oats. Sow broadcast, or in drills five to six pecks per acre. Price, per lb. 15c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 10c. per pound.

ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM. This makes an enormous yield, and a most nutritious and health-preserving hog and cattle feed. They also produce an immense quantity of tops, of which cattle, horses, and mules are very fond, and which make excellent food when properly cured. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the tubers fifteen inches apart in the rows. It requires about four bushels to plant an acre. The tuber can be divided same as potatoes. Qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.50; 5 bus. and over, \$1.25 per bus.

SUNFLOWER MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. This makes a very large yield of seed and is valuable to grow for feed for cattle and poultry, the seed being very rich in fat-producing qualities. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c., peck, 65c.; bush. \$2.00.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS.

In the last few years we have had numerous requests from our customers for lower-priced fertilizers for special crops. To meet this demand we have prepared the following brands, the phosphoric acid of which is derived from high grade acid phosphate.

THE MATERIALS are of highest quality, no inferior matter or filler used. The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood, fish and high grade sulphates and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high grade acid phosphate and bone. Potash is from sources to produce best results on the particular crops for which it is intended.

In our analyses we give the total actual plant food contained therein, therefore do not give a misleading repetition of the various elements, as is so commonly done.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer.

A QUICK FERTILIZER AND IMPROVER.

ANALYSIS. { Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash soluble, 3 to 4 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.40; per ton, \$23.00.

This fertilizer will give excellent results on Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Melons, Tomatoes and other vegetables. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 lbs. per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitute for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer.

Will Give Excellent Results on Any Soil.

ANALYSIS. { Ammonia, 2½ to 3 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.10; per ton, \$20.00.

Excellent for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Clover and Grass crops. It is not all used in the first crop, but will be of lasting benefit for years.

Standard Corn Fertilizer.

A GOOD FERTILIZER AT A LOW PRICE.

ANALYSIS. { Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$1.85; per ton, \$18.00.

This will supply the demand for a good fertilizer for Corn at a reasonable price. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 lbs. per acre in drills.

Standard Potato Fertilizer.

Good for all Root Crops, Largely Increasing the Yield.

ANALYSIS. { Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent.; free from kainit, chlorides or muriates.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.60; per ton, \$25.00.

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and Sweet Potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish Potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities, and not watery. Use 800 to 1,000 lbs. broadcast, or 500 lbs. in drills. If used with stable manure it is better to apply the manure broadcast, and use 400 lbs. of fertilizer in the row. For Sweet Potatoes, 200 to 400 lbs per acre will give good results for producing a large yield or smooth, good keeping roots. On Onions, Beets, Salsify, Parsnips, Carrots and Celery use 400 to 600 lbs. per acre in drills, mixing a little with the soil.

Standard Tobacco Fertilizer.

PREPARED TO PRODUCE THE FINEST LEAF.

ANALYSIS. { Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 6 to 8 per cent.
Potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent.; free from kainit, chlorides or muriates.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.50; per ton, \$24.00.

A scientifically prepared fertilizer, based on results of practical tests in growing Tobacco of finest quality. The analysis is higher than the brands usually sold, and a smaller quantity will give just as good or better results. This fertilizer will not make tobacco spot, nor will it have the same tendency to run to seed so badly, as the component parts are of materials which are needed for the best development of the plant, producing the finest quality leaf.

LISTER'S FERTILIZERS.

We have been the representatives of Listers' Fertilizers in this section for the past twelve years, and their goods have always given satisfaction. They are made purely from an animal bone and blood basis, and are strongly recommended for use on all crops and all soils, not only giving excellent results upon the growing crops, but also acting as permanent improvers.

Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate.

AN ANIMAL BONE FERTILIZER WHICH HAS GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 2.85 to 3.25 per cent.; Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 1.50 to 2.00 per cent. **Bag (167 lbs.), \$2.60; per ton, (12 bags), \$30.00.**

This is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or used with it, will give much better results than from the use of manure alone. It is used extensively by Pea growers, and for Cabbage, both late and early, it has given most excellent and satisfactory results. For Potatoes, both Irish and Sweet, there has been phenomenal satisfaction, and we have a number of growers who will not buy any other brand for this crop. We could cite numerous other instances where this fertilizer is largely used, such as for melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, corn, in fact, all crops, in which it has proved, according to customers voluntary statements, to be the best all-round fertilizer for the price they have ever used.

Lister's Celebrated Ground Bone. Bag (167 lbs.), \$2.20; per ton (12 bags), \$25.00.

ANALYSIS.—Nitrogen from Organic Matter, 2.70 to 2.90; Corresponds to Ammonia, 3.25 to 3.50; Phosphoric Acid, total, 12.00 to 14.00; Corresponds to Bone Phosphate, 26.00 to 30.00.

This brand of Ground Bone was first introduced in 1850, and has not only held its own since, but has steadily increased in popularity. It is particularly recommended both as a quick and permanent improver.

MAPES' MANURES.

Mapes' Special Manures for various crops have a national reputation, and in long series of competitive tests have proved unequalled for the largely increased yield and improvement in quality in the crops for which they have been applied. They are extensively used by truckers and farmers both North and South, with most profitable and satisfactory results. The Basis of these manures is **Pure Animal Bone**, no Phosphate Rock used, and the other materials are all of the highest grade and best known forms of plant food.

Pamphlet giving complete description and information of all brands mailed on application. Special prices quoted in large quantities delivered at your depot.

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure. Bag (200 lbs.), \$3.50; per ton, \$35.00.

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR THIS CROP.

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; Soluble Potash 6 to 8 per cent.

(Potash is in the form of high-grade Sulphate and free from Muriates and Chlorides.)

This is especially prepared for Irish and Sweet Potatoes, and will produce a larger yield of smoother and better tubers than stable manure. It also gives excellent results on Asparagus, Beets, and other root crops, and improves the yield and quality of Strawberries and other fruits. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in drill for Irish Potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 pounds broadcast. For Sweet Potatoes 200 to 300 lbs. per acre in drill.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure, or Complete Manure for Light Soils.

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO BOTH FOR QUICK RESULTS AND LASTING BENEFITS.

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, available, 8 to 10 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 6 to 8 per cent. **Bag (200 lbs.), \$4.00; per ton, \$40.00.**

A strictly high grade fertilizer for vegetable crops on all soils. It is unexcelled for Cabbage and all quick maturing crops, some of our largest truckers using it exclusively, and it has produced the earliest and best cabbage grown in this vicinity for a number of years. It is strongly recommended for Onions, Tomatoes, Celery, Cauliflower, and all crops requiring high grade fertilizers.

Mapes' Complete Manure, "A" Brand.

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, available, 10 to 12 per cent.; Soluble Potash, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent. **Bag (200 lbs.), \$3.50; per ton, \$35.00.**

This gives splendid results on most crops, especially on Peas, Beans, Melons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Turnips and Corn, and Cereal crops. It is also an excellent fertilizer to apply to Clover, Millet and Grass crops generally, and land where this fertilizer is used will show very marked improvement for years.

Mapes' Tobacco Manure. Bag (200 pounds), \$3.60; per ton, \$36.00.

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR PRODUCING THE FINEST QUALITY LEAF.

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 4 to 6 per cent.; Soluble Potash 6 to 7 per cent.

Ammonia derived from No. 1 Peruvian Guano and other sources. Potash from high-grade Sulphate, and entirely free from Muriates and Chlorides.

This fertilizer is prepared to economically supply plant food for Tobacco with a view of producing superior quality leaf, either for fillers, but more especially **fine wrappers**. It is compounded with a view of meeting the conditions present in the soils of Virginia and North Carolina, naturally selected for Tobacco, and the materials used are based on accurate knowledge, from a long series of practical tests. The results taken from experiments of various agricultural stations and large practical growers, have proved that the Mapes' Tobacco Manure has uniformly produced large crops, and of the very finest quality. Quality in crops, especially in Tobacco, pays.

Mapes' Cereal Brand. Bag (200 pounds), \$2.75; per ton, 27.50.

FOR CORN, OATS, WHEAT, AND OTHER GRAIN OR GRASS CROPS.

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 6 to 8 per cent.; Potash, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Phosphoric Acid in this fertilizer is from Pure Animal Bone. It will give excellent results applied broadcast or in hills or drills.

WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE MEAL.

The Pure Animal Bone Meal which we offer is a first-class article secured by special arrangement from one of the largest slaughter houses in this country. Obtaining it direct from headquarters in this way, and from the freshly killed animals, enables us to offer it much stronger and purer than is ordinarily supplied. Bone gives excellent results on all crops, and is one of the best permanent improvers, showing its results for years. Use 200 to 500 lbs. per acre broadcast, covering or incorporating with the soil as soon as possible to prevent escape of ammonia.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS. { Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; Bone Phosphate, 50 to 60 per cent.;
Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 23 to 28 per cent.

Per bag of 200 lbs. \$2.70; per ton, \$26.00. Special prices on large lots.

LAND PLASTER. For applying to Clover and Grass in the spring, compost heaps, and using with insecticides. **Per bag (200 lbs.), 80c.; per ton, \$7.00.**

Poultry Supplies.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER. One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance of the poultry and keeps them in a healthy condition. Feed every day, at first at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meal or wet feed; afterwards it can be fed two to three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. A 25-cent package contains 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ tablespoonfuls. Price, one pound package, 25c.; if to be sent by mail, 44c.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound package, 50c.; 6-pound package, \$1.00; 10-pound box, \$1.50.

RUST'S HAVENS' CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS. A first-class preparation for all kinds of poultry and cattle. A splendid cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle, and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. Price, 13-ounce box, 25c.; if sent by mail, 40c.; 32-ounce box, 50c.; 5-lb. box, \$1.00; 8-pound box, \$1.50.

ROUP PILLS. An almost sure cure for Roup, given according to directions. We have known almost hopeless cases cured by it. Per box of 50 pills, 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

CRUSHED OR GRANULATED BONE supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about in the poultry yard. 5-lbs. 20c.; 25-lbs. 40c.; 100-lbs. \$2.50.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS. Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 5 lbs. 20c.; 25 lbs. 40c.; 100 lbs. 75c.

FINE BONE MEAL. Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed wet, mixed with corn meal or bran. 5 lbs. 20c.; 25 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

GROUND BEEF SCRAPS. To be mixed with wet feed. Fine for keeping poultry in healthy, thriving condition, and to aid in increasing egg production. 6 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 90c. 100 lbs. \$3.25.

BIRD SEED==Wood's Songster's Food Brand.

Bird fanciers know that to keep canaries and other small song birds in good health and song it is most important that they should be fed with the greatest variety of pure seed adapted to their requirements. To meet such needs, we have specially prepared a perfect seed mixture, composed of several varieties of the best and cleanest seed known as a food and tonic, which we introduce and sell under our trade mark as "Songster's Food, or Wood's Perfect Bird Seed Mixture." This is put up in one-pound illustrated cartons or boxes. Price, 10c. per lb. box; three boxes for 25c.

CANARY. (*Sticly.*) Per lb. 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

HEMP. For parrots, pigeons, etc. Per lb. 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

BIRD RAPE. Per lb. 10c.

FLAX SEED. Per lb. 5c.; bushel, \$1.75.

Insecticides, Fungicides, Etc.

LEMON OIL INSECTICIDE. The very best remedy for house plants, effectually destroying Green Fly, Red Spider, Scale, Mealy Bug, Mildew, etc. It has no bad odor, is easy to handle, being soluble in water, and can be applied to plants of most delicate foliage without danger. The "Lemon Oil" is a capital wash for Dogs; it cures mange, destroys insects, and removes impurities from the hide. Will also destroy lice and insects by spraying in hen-pens and poultry-houses. Directions for use on each can. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint tins, 25c.; by mail, 37c.; 1 pint, 40c.; by mail, 60c.; 1 qt. 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. \$1.25; 1 gal. \$2.00.

DIAMOND INSECTICIDE. Similar to Lemon Oil, and can be applied for same purposes. On account of its cheaper price can be used with profit in the orchard and garden. It will be found excellent for worms and lice on Cabbage, and an effective remedy for all insect pests. For outside, use one part insecticide to 35 or 50 parts of water. Pint, 25c.; qt. 40c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. 75c.; gal. \$1.25; 5 gal. \$3.50; 10 gal. keg, \$10.00.

THYMO CRESOL. A perfect Sheep Dip and most effective animal insecticide; invaluable for use in dog-kennels, poultry-houses, etc. It is rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but it is at the same time not only harmless to the skin, but heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A splendid disinfectant, and easy to prepare, being mixed with either hot and cold water. To apply, dilute with water at the rate of from fifty to one hundred and fifty parts of water to one of Thymo Cresol. Price, 4-oz. bottles, 20c.; 8-oz. bottles, 35c.; qt. can, 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. can, \$1.00; 1-gal. can, \$1.75. Circulars, giving full directions for use, mailed on application.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT. One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying the Cabbage worm, Potato bug, Tobacco worm, and other insects that prey on vegetation. Not recommended for melon and cucumber vines. Gardeners need have no fear about applying this, as it is not dangerous to handle like Paris Green, etc. Non-poisonous to human life. Price, 5-lb. packages, 25c.; 10-lb. packages, 50c.; 100-lb. lots at 45c. per lb. Bbl. lots in bulk at 4c. per lb. Pamphlet containing full information mailed free on application. Small sprinklers for applying Slug Shot, 10c. each; large canisters, 50c. each.

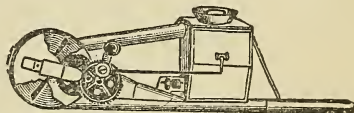
PARIS GREEN. One of the cheapest and most effective poisons for potato bugs and other insects. It is a strong poison, and should be very carefully used. Mix with plaster at the rate of one pound of Paris Green to fifty pounds of plaster, or with water to one hundred gallons. For use on vines or tender vegetables, a larger proportion of plaster or water should be used. Price, 25c. per lb.

TOBACCO DUST. One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for destroying lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs on melons, cucumbers and squashes, and other insects. It is best to dust on young plants when the dew is on, as it will stick better. For cabbage well grown and plants well grown a little kerosene oil can be mixed with the Tobacco Dust, though great care should be taken not to put in too much oil. Our Tobacco Dust is of very best quality, and will be found not only an effective insecticide, but a splendid fertilizer. Price, 10 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 50c.; 50 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs. \$1.25; 1,000 lbs. \$10.00.

TOBACCO STEMS. Very useful for making liquid solution of tobacco for syringing and sprinkling trees, plants, etc. Steep in water twelve hours. \$1.25 per bale (170 lbs.). Per ton, \$9.00.

Leggett's Paris Green or Dry Insecticide Gun.

Our largest truckers, who are using this instrument, recommend it as beating anything in the way of bug-destroying that they ever used. It is particularly valuable to potato-growers. As an effective and economical distributor of Paris Green and all powdered insecticides and fungicides, it is unequalled. Will save its cost over and over again to trucker or fruit-grower. Descriptive circular mailed on application. Price of gun with all attachments, \$7.50.



The Lenox Sprayer.

One of the best machines made for sprinkling liquid insecticides. Sprays up or down; covers every leaf as if by fog or dew. For potato bugs, the garden, cotton and tobacco fields, orchards, grape and small fruit culture. Indispensable to every fruit-grower, trucker and market gardener. Price, \$4.00 each. Descriptive circular mailed on application.

WE ISSUE A SPECIAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and all Nursery Stock, WHICH WE WILL MAIL ON APPLICATION.

Our Nursery Stock is home-grown, acclimated stock, and first-class in every respect. For planting in this section and further South, experience has proven that better results are obtained from stock grown in this section than from stock obtained in the North and West. If you desire to purchase large quantities of Nursery Stock, send us a list of your requirements for special prices.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools.

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST MAILED UPON REQUEST.

The remark of one of our customers, "I would not take \$100 for my Planet Jr. if I could not replace it," voices the general satisfaction and profit which the use of these implements gives. Thousands of Planet Jrs. are already in use, with the greatest degree of satisfaction, as they prove themselves great labor-savers, both in cultivating and putting in the seeds, doing the work so quickly and satisfactorily, and adding so much to the uniformity and appearance of the growing crops or gardens where used. The saving in seed, evenness of distribution, either in hills or drills, and the rapidity with which the seed is put in, are all additional reasons why these implements are so highly appreciated by those who have once used them. Be sure and write for special catalogue and price-list, mailed free on application.

NEW ELECTRIC LAWN MOWER. A well-made, easy-running, and very satisfactory Lawn Mower, which we offer at very reasonable prices. Price of Mowers: 12-inch cut, \$3.50; 14-inch cut, \$3.75; 16-inch cut, \$4.00.

T.W. WOOD & SONS, Richmond, Va.



NASTURTIUMS
MAKE VERY SHOWY AND
ATTRACTIVE SUMMER FLOWERS.



*A bunch of
Asters*



WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS
PRODUCES BEAUTIFUL
GREEN VELVETY LAWNS.



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